STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MEETING OF THE

CALIFORNIA INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Tuesday, March 27, 2007

California Environmental Protection Agency

1001 I Street, Coastal Hearing Room, Second Floor

Sacramento, California

	MEMBERS PRESENT:
2	JUDITH LAMARE, Acting Chair
3	DENNIS DECOTA
4	ELDON HEASTON
5	JOHN HISSERICH
6	BRUCE HOTCHKISS
7	ROGER NICKEY
8	JEFFREY WILLIAMS
9	GIDEON KRACOV
10	Al "SKIP" SOLORZANO
11	
12	MEMBERS ABSENT:
13	PAUL ARNEY
14	
15	ALSO PRESENT:
16	ROCKY CARLISLE, Executive Officer
17	STEVE GOULD, IMRC Consultant
18	JANET BAKER, Administrative Staff
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	INDEX PAGE
2	Call to Order and Instructions4
3	Approval of Minutes4
4	BAR Update - Sherry Mehl5
5	ARB Update - John Kato9
6 7	Don Chang, Sr. DCA Legal Counsel
8	South Coast AQMD Smog Check Technology Forum 49
9	Report Planning78
10	Executive Officer's Activity Report116
11	Legislative Update120
12	Public Comments
13	Future Agenda Items135
14	Adjournment136
15	Transcriber's Certification137
16	
17	
18	
19	
20 21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

_

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20 21

> 22 23

24

25

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIR LAMARE: Good morning, I'm Jude Lamare, Acting Chair of the California Inspection and Maintenance Review Committee, and I'm calling to order the meeting for Tuesday, March 27th. I know that Mr. Hisserich is here and will respond to roll call. He just happens to be out of the room at the moment. Can we begin introductions from my left? Mr. Heaston?

MEMBER HEASTON: Eldon Heaston, Air Pollution Control Officer.

MEMBER NICKEY: Roger Nickey.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Jeffrey Williams.

MEMBER KRACOV: Gideon Kracov.

MEMBER HOTCHKISS: Bruce Hotchkiss.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Thank you, Members.

--000--

CHAIR LAMARE: Let's turn to the minutes from our last meeting which are under Tab 1. In reviewing the minutes, does anyone see a problem or something they want to change? Jeffrey?

In the discussions, point three, I suggest the MEMBER WILLIAMS: word 'to' be put in before 'Clean Air Now.'

CHAIR LAMARE: I'm looking at motions and you're looking at discussions and - oh, Mr. Doug Lawson, the consultant to Clean Air Now. Okay, edit. Any other edits? Thank you for catching that. A record number of motions, six motions.

2

3

What's the pleasure of the Committee on the minutes?

I move that we accept the minutes as amended.

MEMBER HOTCHKISS:

CHAIR LAMARE:

Moved by Hotchkiss.

4

MEMBER WILLIAMS:

I'll second that.

5

amended. All those in favor?

6

7

8

ALL MEMBERS: Aye.

CHAIR LAMARE:

Seconded by Williams that we adopt the minutes as

CHAIR LAMARE: Anyone opposed? Anyone abstained? All right,

minutes are adopted.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

--000--

CHAIR LAMARE: Now we would like to proceed with the BAR/ARB

Update. I noticed that Chief Mehl is here, perhaps she

wants to address us. And thank you for coming.

MS. MEHL: Well, I feel like I was just here. Time goes by very

quickly. A couple of things, we are moving forward on the

new BAR analyzer. We are working with the engineers and

looking at Department of Finance requirements and all the

oversight requirements, meeting with the Department of

Consumer Affairs, as well as Agency, in presenting them the

ideas, so we are definitely getting ready to move forward

with that. The RFP for our public relations outreach is about to be awarded. We anticipate a protest on that, so

unfortunately it will be a little bit longer before we have

our PR contract in place, but we are using up the monies

that we have left over from this current PR campaign, so we

7

9

8

10 11

12

13 14

15 16

17

18 19

20 21

22

24

25

23

will be doing a little bit of a splash on the Breathe Easier to get people to retire their vehicles or repair their vehicles through our programs. So those are programs that are moving forward. Any questions? We spoke at the South Coast Forum, that was I think an excellent event and brought a lot of ideas to the forefront.

And thank you for being there. That was fun to CHAIR LAMARE: have that kind of forum in Los Angeles and I want to thank the South Coast for doing that. A couple of things came up - are there other questions for Chief Mehl? Maybe I'll let the Committee Members proceed.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm just curious what a protest is.

MS. MEHL: Oh, when a company isn't awarded the bid, they have the option to protest why they were not awarded the bid through the Department of General Services and that's the resolved, hopefully, at the Department of General Services.

CHAIR LAMARE: Other questions for Chief Mehl? Something came up last week in which someone asked about the emission reduction benefits of the Bureau's Clean Car Performance Program and I recall that at some public forum, and I don't recall exactly when and where, I thought there was a presentation about the emission benefits. Now this is your program where you go to help out low-performing stations to do better testing and also fix what's wrong and get good repairs. Could we get a report back? Do you have that on

1 | 2

the tip of your tongue or could we get information back about those emission benefits?

CHIEF MEHL: Well, I'm not sure that they are actually calculating those because I don't believe we get any credit for education. So really what we're doing is going out and educating people, but my understanding is we don't receive any additional credits for doing education.

CHAIR LAMARE: But I was referring to the Clean Car Performance

Program that you're working with the stations on.

CHIEF MEHL: Yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: That's classified as an education program?

CHIEF MEHL: That's my understanding, but I will check with ARB and see if we can squeeze something out of there. I think it's a tremendous benefit and I think as long as we can show that there's a difference between the stations' performance before and after the education, but they're going to argue that we're getting the credits anyway because we're showing the emissions through the VID system. So I think that's what they're going to send back to me is, it's all well and good that you're doing the education, but you are getting credit for the emissions because it's coming through the system.

CHAIR LAMARE: Right. And then the other issue was our

Committee has been interested in a couple of other things

you're doing that we're waiting for your formal reports on.

One
or :
what
that
that
his
his
like

One is the benefits of the car scrappage program last year or in your last fiscal year, how many cars were scrapped and what were the air quality benefits and who were the folks that were - you have a really great survey of participants that we saw maybe a year ago, and so we're just kind of waiting for that to become official from last year and would like to see what your assessment is on that because it was a big year for you.

CHIEF MEHL: Yes, we do have that. We scrapped over 15,000 cars, so we have that information. I don't know why you don't have it. We may not have all the detail that you want. We just changed managers in the CAP Program, we have a new manager, Tanya Blood, who just started with the program is very familiar with the Department of Consumer Affairs and has been their labor relations person for many years and currently ran the program over the hearing aide dispensers, so we're excited to have Tanya there. Mike Lafferty has moved on to the outreach portion of Department of Consumer Affairs for BAR, so we're also very excited about that change as well. If you just requested it, it may have gotten lost in the transition, but, Rocky, we'll get that information to you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Circle back to that one and then the other that we're pending, and I'm sure Rocky has been bugging everyone, on when we will get the presentation on the RSD study that

_

you've completed and that you're finalizing.

MS. MEHL: Yes, I think that's a joint presentation with ARB.

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes. And I recognize Mr. Nickey.

MEMBER NICKEY: Has there been anything - thoughts about relaxing - since the scrappage works so well, is there anything about relaxing some of the requirements? For instance, the customer has to own the car for two years or whatever the requirement is, it has to be on renewal, etcetera, etcetera?

MS. MEHL: Yes, we actually have a regulation package that's moving forward that will be going through the preapproval or that has been through the preapproval process to allow the - right now it's 120 days from the date of the Smog Check renewal that they have to get into the program and give up their car during that timeframe, or at least apply during that timeframe, and we want to move that out to 180 days. We've identified that a large portion of the cars that are being denied are actually falling between a 150-and 180-day timeframe, so we think we can pick up quite a few cars by relaxing that portion of it. So we're moving forward with those regulations to do that.

CHAIR LAMARE: Any other questions for Chief Mehl?

MS. MEHL: We did talk to ARB about that, relaxing that particular part. They didn't have an issue with that, but they would have an issue with the two years because they

want to make sure that people aren't just purchasing cars in other states and driving them in to scrap them, so that would be a concern if it was less than a two-year.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Chief Mehl.

--000--

CHAIR LAMARE: And who is representing ARB today? It's John Kato.

MR. KATO: Thank you, it's always a pleasure to fill in for

James. He definitely owes me on this one. I think he

realizes that with his new duties at the Air Resources

Board, everyone wants a piece of James, so he's getting

pretty taxed and earning his keep, so that's good. He did

want me to definitely emphasize his appreciation for his

opportunity to participate in your roundtable discussion

with South Coast. He wanted me to especially say thank you,

Jude, for a wonderful opportunity there and he appreciates

that, and any future opportunities he definitely welcomes to

be a part of it.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. I think the thanks are due to the South Coast Air District.

21 MR. KATO: Of course.

CHAIR LAMARE: And Dean Saito is here.

MR. KATO: There's two other things that James wanted me to bring up and one is that ERG is finalizing the RSD report and it should be complete very soon and BAR and ARB will

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

in order to ensure that the integrity of their review is sound. So he wanted to add that on there. Also, he wanted to mention that there are three more SIP workshops in place. One is April 5th here in Sacramento, 8:30 to 12:30. second one is April 10th in San Joaquin Valley Air District in Fresno, and right now the last one is scheduled for April 25th, but that may be moved to April 12th, but that should be updated fairly soon. And I'll give this to Rocky so he can pass this on. And I just also wanted to add that we've received South Coast's final HEROS plan for their program and it looks like it's in very good shape, so we're very happy with that and we're looking forward to seeing some good data results flowing in and seeing better decisions in the future. CHAIR LAMARE: And when will your Board be considering the South Coast SIP?

release this for public comment and peer review. And he

wanted to point out the review is a Cal EPA peer review

process which is under contract through the UC system and

the selection and review process is complete and independent

25

MR. KATO: Thank you.

appreciate it.

MR. KATO: Oh, I'm not sure when that one will be.

CHAIR LAMARE: We'll ask Mr. Saito to address that. Thank you.

Any questions for John? Thank you for being here. I really

CHAIR LAMARE: Now, am I required to have public comment on the BAR/ARB report?

MALE: Actually, that's part of what I'm talking about is the

Open Meetings Act and actually the Open Meetings Act does

require that you allow public comment for each agenda item,

so you are allowed to have public comment.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, will there be any public comment on the ARB/BAR update? I see no - oh, Randy, Randy Ward.

MR. WARD: Good morning, Madam Chair and Members, Randall Ward,

Executive Director of the California Emissions Testing

Industries Association. Just a quick question for ARB - and

I thought someone would ask it - is what is the status of

the Sierra Research effort?

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, Mr. Kato, what is the status of the Sierra Research Smog Check evaluation effort?

MR. KATO: That one - unfortunately, I'll have to get back to you on that to give you a more detailed response.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. And Mr. Saito from the South Coast

Air Quality Management District?

MR. SAITO: Good morning. Just a point of clarification that when BAR talks about their scrappage program, that's embedded within their compliance assistant program and the benefits of that is taken as part of the Smog Check reductions. Air Districts often have their own scrap program that's separate from the BAR's scrap program and

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

those reductions are creditable to the SIP, either through the Moyer Program or through other funding mechanisms. And, therefore, they have to often live by different guidelines than what BAR's scrap program lives by. So I just point out that even though BAR may change their own guidance for their compliance assistance program, that does not necessarily reflect over to air districts' scrap program because they're following guidance from ARB. So there is a distinction between the two programs and I would point out that one thing that we didn't go over at last week's forum was how is the Consumer Assistance Program - how are those benefits taken into account as part of the Smog Check Program and I think that's a whole different set of assumptions embedded within the EMFAC model that could be a topic for discussion. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Other questions on this topic? Other public comment on this topic? Okay. Before we do move on to the next item, I wanted to point out that this is a webcast and, Rocky, for anyone on the webcast, how would people make questions or comments to participate in the public process?

MR. CARLISLE: If they would like to make a comment or ask a question, they can email me and my email is Rocky,

R-O-C-K-Y, underscore, Carlisle, C-A-R-L-I-S-L-E, at dca.ca.gov.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. And I'd like to recognize that we have both Dr. Hisserich and Dennis DeCota joining us for the meeting, so we're doing really well with our participation by the Committee Members and thank you all for being here. I recall that at our last meeting, we had some questions about how the meeting was conducted with respect to public participation and our Executive Officer wisely engaged the DCA legal counsel that's assigned to our Committee to come and work with us today on what are the requirements, the procedures, what is the Open Meeting Act and, Rocky, I'm going to turn this over to you then.

MR. CARLISLE: Thank you, Madam Chair. There was quite a few questions at the last meeting with regard to what are the procedures, what's our authority with regard to the statute, specifically 44021 of the Health and Safety Code. And so I did invite Don Chang to attend the meeting today and basically have an open forum with the Committee so you could ask questions directly of legal counsel and resolve any concerns that you may or may not have.

CHAIR LAMARE: Great. So you have set this up more in terms of Committee-generated questions or did you ask Mr. Chang to make a presentation?

MR. CARLISLE: I basically submitted a number of questions that several Committee Members had asked.

CHAIR LAMARE: Can we go through those questions then?

MR. CHANG: Sure. Good morning, my name is Don Chang.

CHAIR LAMARE: Welcome.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. CHANG: Thank you. And Rocky gave me a number of questions and let's start with perhaps the Open Meetings questions. The first question relates to - well, let's start off with the Open Meetings Act. As a State agency, you are governed by the Open Meetings Act, which is Bagley-Keene Open Meetings Act. It's somewhat different than the Brown Meeting Act. The Brown pertains to local government, Bagley-Keene pertains to State government. Essentially, they're going to be about 90 to 95 percent similar with regard to their requirements. Typically, the Bagley-Keene Act requires that a meeting is going to be whenever there is a quorum of a board getting together, either in one place to discuss business or serially, that is by basically using telecommunication devices, a personal intermediary to basically pass information among the majority of those So whenever that occurs, you really need to have members. that meeting to be noticed. And again, the purpose of the Open Meetings Act is to allow the public to observe and comment on your deliberations. And that will be the guiding force when in doubt as to whether or not you should be doing something. Is this something which the public should have a right to observe, you doing your deliberations on?

25

the extent that you have a specifically authorized committee, that, too, would have to be noticed for the public to have an opportunity to observe and discuss. as part of the Public Meetings Act is the public, as part of that, has a right to comment on every agenda item, either before or during the discussion of that item. And you are allowed, however, to place reasonable restrictions on the length of time which they can comment. And I believe that you do that currently, but you are allowed to do it for every agenda item. What some boards have done is they've said - some boards, typically, when they do just strategic planning, they will allow the public to comment only in the beginning aspect of it and so that way thereafter the board can basically kind of focus on their own strategic plans without kind of interruptions from the public. But with regard to a regular, traditional committee meeting such as what you have here, where you have specific agenda items, it really does make more sense to allow the public to comment at the time the agenda items are being discussed. Otherwise, the argument is that they make a comment, but it may not address particular items which may come up in the course of discussion. Typically, what you may want to do is have the discussion just prior to or just after you commit your discussion so you can hear from the public. Let's go the questions themselves. One of the questions -

CHAIR LAMARE: Oh, excuse me.

2 MR. CHANG: Sure.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: We do have a clarification.

MEMBER KRACOV: I have a question on Open Meeting, but maybe

I've been - this is Gideon Kracov. I had a question on the

Open Meeting issue, but if you have particular questions

that were addressed to that topic, why don't you go through

those and if it's not answered, then I can ask you.

MR. CHANG: Okay, sure. One question was they wanted clarification on issues of committee size and serial meetings in the context of the Committee having ten sworn And the question was, "Given our size, what is the quorum, and how many for a serial meeting?" With respect to that, your statute provides that this is a 13-member committee, so a quorum would be, under your statute, seven members. So as long as you had seven members, you would have a quorum of this Committee and you could take action of that. And a majority of those people present, if you have seven or more, is enough to carry action. However, with respect to the Open Meetings Act, I think there's a slight difference there because there they say that a meeting is whenever there is a majority of the board present. again, keeping in mind that the purpose of the Open Meetings Act is to allow the public to observe your deliberations. To the extent that you have current I believe ten members, a majority of the ten members would be six as opposed to your statutory composition, which is seven. I think for purposes of whether or not you have a serial meeting or a gathering that has to be noticed, the intent of the law is to take the smaller number for determining if you have a serial meeting subject to the Open Meetings Act. That is, to the extent that you have six members basically kind of talking together about something within the jurisdiction of this Committee, I think that's something which would constitute a meeting within the Open Meetings Act that would have to be noticed. So in this instance, it's a lesser number than your statutory definition of what is a quorum, but, again, I think it's consistent with the intent of the Open Meetings Act that you don't want six members getting together which effectively could take action, could meet without it being noticed, and then effecting a collective decision having been made and just kind of slam the decision through at an open meeting. I think for purposes of the Open Meetings Act, it's a majority of those currently appointed as opposed to a majority of the statutory committee. Those were the only two questions I had about the Public Meetings Act, so if you have any more questions in particular about public meetings, I can answer those now.

CHAIR LAMARE: Gideon?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MEMBER KRACOV: Yes, at the local level, one of the things that

23

24

25

I've seen done is the use of speaker cards so that persons, when they first enter the room where the meeting is being held are aware that there are speaker cards that they are required to fill out and they also are given the opportunity to put an agenda item for those speaker cards. As a result, as the meeting goes forward, only those persons that provided speaker cards for a particular agenda item are able to testify on that or comment on that particular agenda item, but only again, if they put the speaker card in ahead of time. If they missed out, if they wished that they had the opportunity to do that or if they want to speak about a general item, they can speak at the public comment at the end of the meeting. I've seen that - without saying whether I favor it or not, I have seen that used as a way to sort of make these local meetings more efficient and I'm wondering what you think of that notion in light of Bagley-Keene.

MR. CHANG: Well, speaking from personal experience with respect to the different licensing boards and Department of Consumer Affairs, some of them will use speaker cards, but they always still allow the opportunity for public comment at the same time when the agenda item comes up for those who may not have filled out a speaker card. I think that's more in the spirit of the Open Meetings Act which basically requires that the public have a right to comment either before or during the discussion of each agenda item. And I think it

kind of defeats the purpose if you're saying, well, you showed up a little bit late, you didn't get your speaker card in time, but we'll let you speak at the public comment period at the end. That I think defeats the purpose of letting them speak before the body makes their - does their deliberations and actually takes action. So I kind of favor a more liberal approach of allowing public comment, even if they haven't submitted the speaker card.

CHAIR LAMARE: Rocky?

MR. CARLISLE: I had a question with regard to a quorum; for example, a subcommittee. Typically we have two Members on a subcommittee. Would it be permissible to have three or maybe four as long as we maintain less than a quorum of the currently appointed Committee Members?

MR. CHANG: Sure. With respect to subcommittees, if you have the Open Meetings Act provides that if you have a committee
of less than three, you do not have to notice that meeting.
However, if you have a subcommittee of three or more, that
does have to be noticed. So again, you would have to still
do a ten-day notice and as along as it's less than basically
your quorum, then you could characterize it as a
subcommittee, as opposed to a committee. But once you get
above three or more in that subcommittee, it needs to be
subject to that same ten-day notice period.

CHAIR LAMARE: Dr. Hisserich?

MEMBER HISSERICH: John Hisserich, yes, when you say a comment
on each agendized item, if it's an item that we're not going
to take action on, simply an update or a report so that this
Committee is - as I say, is not taking action, do we then
have to have a full public comment on the fact that somebody
just spoke to us, because that sometimes does drag on quite
a bit.

MR. CHANG: Yes, well, regretfully, I believe you do because, again, the law does say you do have to allow comment on each agenda item before the committee. So to the extent that it's just an information item, it still is before you and again, I think you need to allow for public comment.

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Heaston?

MEMBER HEASTON: Just looking, do you have a copy of the agenda that we have right here?

MR. CHANG: Yes, I do.

MEMBER HEASTON: I guess what I'm thinking about is like on Item

4 and 7 where we have several things, like on 4 you have

Board Procedures, Open Meeting Act, like what we're talking

about right now. Would it be permissible to go through each

one of those and only take comment at the end of all of

that, or in 7 be able to go through A through G and then ask

for public comment at that point?

MR. CHANG: Sure, I think you can do that so long as you're not really taking - if you allow the public comment before you

take action. If you're just receiving information on - for my items, Items A through C, you could allow public comment afterwards because the key thing is that you don't want to basically take action and then receive the public comment.

MEMBER HEASTON: Okay. And then just to follow-up on what

Rocky - when you were talking about the committees, it makes sense now why two is the number that you were working with was having the requirement to have a meeting, but you're saying with three you would have to notice, so -

MR. CHANG: Yes, you would.

MEMBER HEASTON: - so with two, then Roger and I could - I could fly up here and go by his shop and work with him on something that we're doing, but with three we couldn't.

That's tough.

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. DeCota?

MEMBER DECOTA: Good morning, Mr. Chang.

MR. CHANG: Good morning.

MEMBER DECOTA: Is it permissible or proper for the Committee to make recommendations to the legislature on different legislation that may encompass the Smog Check Program?

MR. CHANG: Okay, moving off Open Meetings and talking duties and responsibilities.

CHAIR LAMARE: Oh, okay, let's hold then.

24 MR. CHANG: I can do that if you want -

CHAIR LAMARE: Hold off and we'll get to that topic.

MEMBER DECOTA: I'm sorry.

CHAIR LAMARE: Sorry, Dennis. Gideon? We're just talking about the procedures now, not the duties.

MEMBER KRACOV: Because of the Bagley-Keene, the Committee

Members are very loath to have a lot of discussions in

between the meetings, but we do have contact with our

Executive Director between the meetings maybe about upcoming

agenda items, perhaps about subcommittees, other things. Do

you have any advice or guidance on sort of the permissible

contact with the Executive Officer with regard to future

agenda items and sort of what are the guidelines for him

when he's talking to different Committee Members about

upcoming business?

MR. CHANG: The serial meeting where you use a personal
MEMBER KRACOV: Really the only way that - we don't have staff,

of course, he's our staff and he has to deal with all ten of

us.

MR. CHANG: And you're certainly free to - typically most boards will contact the executive director or the president for placing items on the agenda, and to the extent that you contact your Executive Director and he just talks with the president or one or two other members, that's fine. Where you run afoul or you run close to violating the Open Meetings Act is where you use the Executive Director or any other single person as kind of like the hub of the spoke of

20

21

22

23

24

25

wheels. When information goes in, that information is then relayed off to someone else, then it goes back in, it goes relayed to someone else. It's like now I've got two people say they're in agreement of this, he contacts a third person and they say, yes, we're all in agreement, then he goes back and goes out to a fourth person, now I have three people who are in agreement - that's how you're forming, in effect, a collective decision by a serial meeting. But to the extent that you just basically, one or two of you just contact Rocky and say, listen, we'd like to put this on the agenda, what do you think, could you run it by Jude. violation because, again, you're not forming a collective decision, you're placing an item on the agenda. Also you haven't gotten a majority, you haven't gotten a majority as long you're keeping it below, at this point, six, you're okay. But again, you don't want to say, well, let's see if we can get four and not push it over. You want to avoid those types of practices. How do you normally set agendas? Do you just normally contact Rocky and he contacts the Chair?

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes.

MR. CHANG: There's no problem with that. Because, again, what you're doing - you're not forming a collective decision.

You're basically just - also, he can provide you with information. He can provide all you with information as

long as you don't arrive at a collective decision.

2 | MEMBER KRACOV: Thank you, Counselor.

MR. CHANG: Okay.

|| CHAIR LAMARE: Dr. Williams?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: We voted to approve the minutes, that was an agenda item. Should we have been taking public comment on the minutes?

MR. CHANG: Yes, in theory you should have taken public comment on that.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Oh, dear.

MR. CHANG: Again, it went right by - I sit in these meetings all the time and people approve minutes and it's usually something you hear public comment about. Technically, you could have received public comment on it. There are these minor infractions which occur and, to the extent that someone wanted to make public comment, you would recognize them.

CHAIR LAMARE: So all of the DCA boards and commissions are taking public comment on every agenda item?

MR. CHANG: That's correct.

|| CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

MR. CHANG: Except for closed-session items, but I don't believe you do closed sessions here.

CHAIR LAMARE: Usually not. Is there another question on procedures? I have one. It's been my experience that some

that they've made, even in that very session, sometimes in prior sessions, and frequently this testimony is not on point, it's also testimony that's been made repeatedly over months, years. Am I in order to stop the testimony and explain to the member of the public that they are not addressing the agenda item?

members of the public will come forward and repeat testimony

MR. CHANG: Yes, you are. Again, the Open Meetings Act allows you to place reasonable rules of procedure with respect to receiving public comment. We have - when we do regulation hearings, we do have statements which say that to the extent that you agree with someone who has previously spoken, it's sufficient if you basically just agree that you concur. To the extent that you have written testimony, it's sufficient if you just basically summarize it but don't read the whole thing into the record. You can just provide us with copies. You're allowed to do that. Again, public comment is to allow them to comment, but it shouldn't be used as a means for basically obstructing your business and you can propose reasonable restrictions.

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, it troubles me if a member of the public is brow-beating the Committee.

MR. CHANG: Well, brow-beating is one thing, but on the other hand, the Open Meetings Act specifically allows - prohibits a State agency from prohibiting public criticism of it.

They certainly have the right to do that, but to the extent that it's brow-beating, public criticism, yes, to the extent they're repeating comments over and over again, you can add reasonable restrictions upon that. But public criticism, that's the purpose of having a public meeting is to allow the agency to receive public criticism.

CHAIR LAMARE: Have you reviewed our last meeting, the full transcript?

MR. CHANG: No, I haven't.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Apparently members of the public found fault with my management of the meeting last time and I haven't really ferreted out exactly what the issues were, but I will come back to you. But, in general, I do recall splitting a motion into two motions and asking the Committee to address two different issues and I believe at that time I did not take public testimony on the first issue which is should this Committee take action, and the second part of the motion was taking a specific action. So is that a situation where regardless of the action you're taking that you must take public comment on every action that you take, even if it's simply procedural in nature?

MR. CHANG: I guess in theory, one could argue if it's an item before the Board, public comment is allowed. Again, to err on - without having been at that particular meeting and looking at it from the abstract, I'm going to take the

1 position that, yes, you should have allowed comment. 2 again, it varies depending upon the circumstances. Without 3 being there I can't -4 CHAIR LAMARE: It's better to err on the side of inviting to 5 public to comment. 6 MR. CHANG: That's correct. 7 CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. And would you please provide the Committee 8 with the code section that requires public comment on every 9 agenda item as opposed to every action that the Committee takes? 10 MR. CHANG: Sure, that actually is Government Code Section 11 12 11125.7, 11125.7. 13 CHAIR LAMARE: Other questions on procedures or comments?

Jeffrey Williams?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm getting more confused.

MR. CHANG: It's probably my fault.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: No, no, no. It's not your fault at all. if we have an agenda item, say, as it was the last time, to discuss sending some official letters, but then we made motions within that agenda item after we had received public comment on the entire broad category. Do you we have to -MR. CHANG: No, no, and actually I see your point now.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24 MR. CHANG: And I think I may have misspoken on there. 25 as long as you've allowed public comment on the agenda item,

I think that's fine. Again, the purpose of the Open Meetings law is to allow for public comment on your agenda items. With respect to your procedural matters as to how you deal with that business, I don't believe you have to allow for discussions on particular how you split motions. But let me go back and check and make sure that I'm correct on that because apparently this is a common issue and I'd like to give you the correct answer.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you for clarifying that, Jeffrey.

MR. CHANG: Yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: That was part of the issue that - me knowing when to call for the public comment within an agenda item is probably part of having this all sorted out, so I'll work with Rocky on that.

MEMBER DECOTA: I have one question.

CHAIR LAMARE: Another question from Mr. DeCota.

MEMBER DECOTA: How far in advance must a public or another governmental entity notify the committee of an agenda item to be scheduled on the agenda? Can they do it the night before the meeting, can they do - it has to be 72 hours? Is there anything that can guide us that way?

MR. CHANG: There is a requirement that State agencies provide

a - generally speaking, ten-days' notice of their meetings,

which must include the specific agenda items which are to be

discussed. So to the extent that this Board has requested

to be placed on another State agency's mailing list, they should have given you at least ten-days' notice. There are certain exceptions. There are some special meetings which you have to give at least 48-hours' notice to the press on, which is slightly shorter, and then there are emergency meetings. But typically it's a ten-day notice period. Does that answer your question?

MEMBER DECOTA: Almost.

MR. CHANG: Okay.

MEMBER DECOTA: Okay, what they're a nongovernmental body, but a member of the public. How does that - and they want a specific item discussed on the agenda. Have they the right to petition the Executive Officer to place that on the agenda and, if so, how long of a period of time do they have to submit that?

CHANG: Well, that's subject to really the board's own procedure. We have an obligation to put our notice out at least ten days prior to having a meeting. Is it realistic that they give us basically ten and a half days' notice saying we'd like to place it on the agenda, this goes back to your staff. Is your staff capable of send the notice out, putting it on the website, out in half a day? And also with respect to that, typically whenever someone - a member of the public wants something placed on the agenda that normally goes through the executive director and the chair

to make that decision, so the public doesn't have a right to just merely say, I want particular items and you have to do that. That's left to the discretion of this Committee and your Chair to do that because, again, you have specific charges to do and in order for you to conduct your business in an orderly fashion, you need to be able to set your agendas and not be subject to basically the will of the public. Ultimately it goes back to the Chair's discretion as to whether or not that chair believes that that's something which is relevant for this body to consider.

MEMBER DECOTA: Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, so we're ready to move on to the Open Meetings Act, was that it?

MR. CHANG: Actually, I did that one already.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Duties and responsibilities of IMRC and then that's - we have a tab in our packet, Governing statutes for the IMRC and the Mission Statement.

MR. CHANG: You have 44021, which is a fairly large statute which kind of outlines what your duties and responsibilities are, but essentially, your duties are fairly simple. The statute says that the Committee shall be advisory in nature and its primary function shall be to gather data, analyze it, evaluate it, and then make recommendations to the legislature and the Governor. And then the other portions are basically protocols for how you're going to gather that

information. So, again, you're an advisory body and you basically collect information, you come up with recommendations and you make those recommendations to the legislature for them to implement. Part of that recommendation is also to come up with statutory language to implement those recommendations.

CHAIR LAMARE: Are we being authorized to comment in the BAR regulatory process?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. CHANG: Well, I think you can comment, but the question is should you be taking position on this type of thing, on like BAR regulations? Again, you're advisory, and I think that's your jurisdiction. As advisory bodies, I don't think you should be taking positions on bills. You can certainly explain - to the extent that there's a proposal which has been generated out of one of your recommendations, again, I would say that you shouldn't take a position on that because, again, the statute says you are advisory. However, you can certainly go up there and testify as to what your rationale was and why you came up with a particular recommendation you did come up with in regard to the legislature and the Governor. But again, I think that's perfectly - again, you're advising them, you're giving them background, you're helping them to understand what the context was for the recommendation, but you haven't crossed over into taking a position. Once you've taken a position,

you're no longer advisory. Again, you're statutory, you have a very limited sort of scope here, but it's very clear that your function is advisory. You're not like some of the licensing boards which basically have specific jurisdiction over particular professions over licensing. Here again, you're advisory.

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Kracov?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MEMBER KRACOV: I understand what you're saying. I think we need a little bit more clarification from you and I don't see much of a different between making a recommendation and taking a position. To me, it's really sort of one and the So for example, we take a position that we believe that X, Y, and Z program changes are for the benefit of the State. If we're not making some recommendations and advancing positions, it seems to me that we're not doing anything up here. I think you can still be advisory and still take a position at the same time. That's certainly with regard to legislation. We send out typically letters on legislation that we support based on prior recommendations that we have made in our reports. we always try to tether what we're doing to what's in our But to me, our reports do contain certain positions that this Committee has taken and I think those positions are the same as the recommendations. know what you think about that. And there was a particular

question that the Chair, I think, asked. For example, in a regulatory process, whether it's DMV, ARB, BAR, whoever it is, can we make a recommendation on rules that are coming up from those bodies?

MR. CHANG: Again, I look at the statute and I see it as - it says the functions of the Review Committee shall be advisory in nature. And again, you're advising - the advice you give is in the form of the reports that you submit to the legislature and to the Governor's office. And that's kind of where I see that that's where your - if you say your jurisdiction kind of ends at that point. I think you're seeing that to the extent that your recommendations actually go forth as some sort of a legislative proposal or there is a regulatory proposal by BAR, which is relevant to what you're doing, is it advisory? Again, you're just giving them advice as to what that proposal is, consistent with the position you may have taken. I frankly think that, again, I see advisory as basically being advisory. You're giving advice and your advice is to the legislature and that's kind of the like the limits of your jurisdiction. And I think that when you kind of take a specific position of oppose or support a particular bill, you're no longer being advisory to the legislature or to the Governor in that context.

MEMBER DECOTA: I don't understand that.

CHAIR LAMARE: Dennis?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MEMBER DECOTA: Well, I'm sorry. I mean, I don't - how do you take and advise someone if you don't support or oppose a certain issue within a regulation or within legislation as a committee? Isn't that a statement of advice?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. CHANG: No, but, in fact, again, it goes back to what your jurisdiction is and your jurisdiction is basically, gather, evaluate, and make recommendations. It doesn't go further. But, you don't have technical jurisdiction over the regulation of smog repair. Those are other jurisdictions that other agencies have. Can it be implied that you have that authority? Again, I don't think it can be. your purpose is kind of an advisory body. You're in a unique situation where you don't have specific jurisdiction over something. You're, in effect, a quasi - I guess a think-tank of where you're basically gathering information and making recommendations. You're evaluating these different types of programs. I think you can be just as effective by giving these other bodies the information which led to your conclusions and why you think those conclusions are appropriate without having to cross the line of saying we oppose or support. When you do that, I think you open yourselves up to possible attack that you've exceeded your jurisdiction.

CHAIR LAMARE: Now, we have a number of requests to speak, so we'll start with Mr. Nickey, then Dr. Hisserich.

MEMBER HISSERICH: I submitted a question regarding
correspondence; should I take that up now or wait?

CHAIR LAMARE: Let's see if there's - there seems to be a bunch
of things come up on this one, so if it's not related to
this discussion -

MEMBER HISSERICH: It is, but -

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay.

MEMBER NICKEY: My question is that if a letter is generated out of the Executive Director's office either supporting or not supporting a particular issue -

|CHAIR LAMARE: A draft letter.

MEMBER NICKEY: A draft letter, okay, a draft letter - then shouldn't everybody have a chance to look at it to make sure it reflects what they actually took the position on for the Committee? In other words, would you have to run a draft letter by everybody that basically says here's what we - as a consensus?

MR. CHANG: Typically not. Typically, your Executive Director is an exempt employee. That is, exempt from the Civil Service requirements and they serve at will. It's a position of trust and confidence. So the Executive Director is in effect your alter ego when you're not meeting as an entity and when the Executive Director writes letters out, I assume that those letters accurately reflect the position of this Committee. And to that extent, I don't think it's

necessary that those letters have to be run past individual members. Again, that's based upon the assumption that those letters accurately reflect the position of this Committee.

CHAIR LAMARE: Just to elaborate here, as I recall, Roger, this had to do with the fact that the Executive Director drafted a letter for the Committee to approve as its next meeting and, as I recall, Mr. Nickey did not believe that the Executive Director should initiate an action to draft a letter to present to the Committee, that the Executive Director should only be drafting letters that he's directed by a vote of the Committee to draft. Am I wrong, Roger?

MEMBER NICKEY: That was definitely part of it, but as a courtesy?

CHAIR LAMARE: As a courtesy, everyone received the draft letter.

MEMBER NICKEY: There's something wrong with -

MR. CHANG: No, there's nothing wrong with that because, again, the Executive Director is charged with the day-to-day administration of the office. Part of that administration is that the Executive Director basically is aware of everything - things which happen which affect this Committee. And oftentimes, in order to assist you, they will identify particular issues, provide suggested drafts to you with regard to issues so that you're more efficient in doing your business. That happens often. That's a common

practice for executive directors. Again, they do that in order to assist you so that you're more efficient so that you don't have to during a meeting kind of come up with a draft or something like that. Again, it's a suggested response on the behalf of the Committee, the Committee always has the right to say we don't think this is consistent with our approach, we don't want to send it out. I don't have any problem with that, that type of approach.

I don't have any problem with that, that type of approach.

MEMBER NICKEY: So as a courtesy, I could say if a draft is going out, can we all look at it?

MR. CHANG: Again, that goes back to the Board's protocol. If that's how you feel that you want to conduct your business that you want - that all draft - all letters being sent out of your office need a review by the Committee, you certainly can do that, but I don't think it's an efficient way to administer your office. That's a protocol thing that you have to decide, how you want to operate your office.

Otherwise, you're going to be looking at every letter that your Executive Director sends out there, which would delay the processing of business for the Committee.

MEMBER NICKEY: I'm not so interested in having every letter
looked at, but when there's something of a controversial
nature or something that's - where action would be directed,
I just thought that if it's going to reflect the Committee's
feelings, then everybody should take a look at it.

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, just to clarify, I believe the letter you 1 2 were talking about was a draft that was prepared for the 3 Committee to look at, so I'm confused about the question. 4 In fact, as I recall, the draft was prepared for the 5 Committee to look at in its meeting, it was shown to me 6 before the meeting, and I said I would be more comfortable 7 if we let everybody on the Committee see this draft before 8 the Committee meeting so they're prepared to comment on it 9 at the meeting. And so as I recall, our procedures are that 10 if any letter of substance is to be sent, the Executive 11 Director is drafting the letter, giving it to the Chair, the 12 Chair is, in this case, asking the letter to go to all the 13 Committee Members before the letter is ever approved. know of no case in which our Executive Director sent out a 14 15 letter of any substance to anyone that this Committee did 16 not approve. So that's why I'm confused by the questions. 17 When was it that our Executive Director sent out a letter of 18 substance that we didn't review and comment on and approve? 19 And so there's a couple of - do you want to respond, Roger, 20 or hear -

MEMBER NICKEY: Yes.

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay.

MEMBER NICKEY: Well, I have both letters. I have the one that's a draft and I have the one that was actually sent and I think they're radically different.

CHAIR LAMARE: The draft letter that was sent out is different than the letter the Committee approved at its last meeting. And we do have the transcript of that whole discussion, so maybe what we need to do is you and me and Rocky sit down and go over this and see what is the issue.

MEMBER NICKEY: We could do that.

CHAIR LAMARE: And then bring it back to the Committee if we have a procedural problem, because I'm just not seeing what the problem is. Maybe someone else on the Committee does and I will recognize Dr. Williams. Am I out of order, John?

MEMBER HISSERICH: Well, I wasn't going to comment on that, but I do have questions, so if you want to finish this colloquy first.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, well let's - does anyone want to comment on what we were just talking about in terms of draft letters and Committee review and the Executive Director? Okay. So I think Dr. Hisserich was next, then Jeffrey.

MEMBER HISSERICH: All right. On the beating to death of the question of what the advisory role is, when I go to the mission statement, it says that it's to review - "it is an advisory body established to review and evaluate vehicle inspection and maintenance program and to recommend program improvements to the administration and the legislature in a timely manner." Now, if the legislature has put forward a bill that does something to affect the Smog Check Program

and we have a role to recommend program improvements and we look at that bill and say in our collective wisdom, we recommend that that does or does not, whatever our view, improve the program, it would seem to me to be a fair role for us to then take a position on our recommendation regarding that bill in a quote, timely manner. Otherwise, we're just sort of doing things in an amorphous way. For example, looking ahead, there's about five bills that we've got here, but four of them specifically say 'Smog Check' in the title. So again, in a timely manner, we could say, well, if you ask our advice, which we are statutorily set up to do, what's your recommendation? We recommend that you do or don't do whatever that bill does. Or we recommend that, yes, if you changed it this way.

MR. CHANG: And I think you can do that. I think you can make the recommendation, but just don't go up there and take a formal position. Just say, here's our concerns, this is what we do, and we would recommend you do this. Stop short, just stop short of taking that one position.

MEMBER HISSERICH: You could recommend that you do or don't carry it forward?

MR. CHANG: No, you could recommend these particular changes or these particular proposals or we think this would be consistent, but don't cross - I think when you take the position of we oppose, we support, at that point the

question is, okay, are you really - are you doing more than advising or are you doing more than recommendation? I think you get the same effect -

MEMBER HISSERICH: So we recommend that you take this course of action.

MR. CHANG: You get the same effect of basically articulating what this Committee's position is without actually taking the support or oppose position. And again, I'm trying to guide you so that you can do what you - I'm trying to give you a way to accomplish what you want with being consistent with the law so you can't be criticized for exceeding your scope.

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Williams, then Mr. Heaston, then Mr. Hotchkiss, then Mr. Kracov.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm still confused on this point and I'll just make a hypothetical that's not so hypothetical. Let's say our report proposed - said we agree with the suggestion made by BAR and ARB that there should be annual testing of older vehicles. We recommend that. Now there's a bill that's put that says, yes, that should happen, but those tests have to be done at Gold Shield stations. I'm making up something that isn't actually happening. Don't we then have the obligation to advise that last restriction perhaps was not wise?

MR. CHANG: Certainly you have.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Because we haven't even expressed an opinion about that before, and if I understand you, what you're saying is we shouldn't say this is a good or bad bill and we support it, just as have you thought through that - our recommendation is that the last part not be added or something. I'm just -

MR. CHANG: Right, and because - you explain your rationale for that. I think you're allowed to do that because, again, you're making a recommendation, you haven't taken a position. You're just as effective, in fact, you're probably more effective.

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Heaston?

MEMBER HEASTON: Yes, I think I just wanted to follow-up on the idea with some of the bills if they are only - say it's from another air district and they're seeking support from us, then our position would be that we not get involved with non-issues that related to our report? In other words, I think there's been an issue to time when Rocky was called to testify at a local district for support of some program that the local district was doing that might complement our program, so are you saying that we should avoid those?

MR. CHANG: I think you should avoid - yes, sending Rocky to testify in support of particular local proposals. To the extent that it may be consistent, Rocky can go ahead and say

that this is what we do, this program appears to be

complementary, but again, it's the position of the IMRC that we do not take positions - formal positions on bills. But we can certainly indicate rationales and whether or not bills are consistent with our rationales.

MEMBER HEASTON: Okay, good. One other thing. No, I think that answers my questions.

CHAIR LAMARE: So, we need to take more care in how we do our business and how we state our business. Mr. Hotchkiss?

MEMBER HOTCHKISS: It almost sounds like this is a semantics

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes.

issue.

MEMBER HOTCHKISS: In the back of our package, we have two letters that were sent out and they say that they're to express support for specific bills. Now if we change those letters to say - and they go out under the Chair - so if it was to say that we are advising you that these are consistent with - in one case, we have one that is consistent with a recommendation we made in our last report. That is not saying we support the bill, that's simply pointing out that it - we're advising them that it's consistent with something we've already discussed.

MR. CHANG: Yes, you are and you are doing it. I don't think you've crossed over that line.

CHAIR LAMARE: You like the way our letters are stated?

MR. CHANG: I didn't have a copy of the letters.

1 CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. So let's run by Mr. Chang the letters that 2 we've already sent to see if they fit his model and get 3 feedback on that. Not necessarily today, but -4 MR. CHANG: Okay, I'll work with Rocky on those. 5 CHAIR LAMARE: - work with Rocky on the wording, the semantics. 6 Mr. Kracov? 7 MEMBER KRACOV: What Mr. Hotchkiss really just cleared up with 8 his question really cleared up my point, so in these kinds 9 of letters, we really should - instead of saying we support 10 Assembly Bill 1, we recommend the approach taken in Assembly 11 Bill 1 based on the analysis and review that we've 12 performed. 13 MR. CHANG: (inaudible - mic not on.) 14 MEMBER KRACOV: I feel comfortable with that and I think that 15 looking at these letters we can craft a sensible and 16 efficient way that's consistent with our purpose and makes 17 the time that we spend up here and that everyone spends 18 meaningful. Thank you. 19 CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Rocky? 20 MR. CARLISLE: Just to clarify, all three of these letters under 21 Section 5 have gone in the mail -22 CHAIR LAMARE: Yes. 23 MR. CARLISLE: - and have been received by the legislature. 24 CHAIR LAMARE: Understood. Mr. DeCota?

MEMBER DECOTA: Mr. Chang, as the Executive Director that

25

requested the language for this bill by Senator Newt
Russell, I don't know if you've checked the legislative
history of what created this Committee, but it was to give
the legislature and the governor an opinion on legislation.
I know because I was part of it at that time. And you
really need to look at the legislative history of this. It
was a board made up of air districts before, okay? It
became more of a universal-type board and this is not a
legislative bill that created this, it's another act within
the legislature, and I forget the acronym for it at the
moment, but that created this panel and I know exactly what
the intent was for, so I don't know how you've deciphered it
since then or if you've read it, but I disagree with you.

MR. CHANG: (inaudible - mic not on.)

CHAIR LAMARE: We have a small problem in that people are not hearing you, Mr. Chang. Let's check on this and let's ask you to just kind of restate what your advice on this is, your legal advice.

MR. CHANG: Okay. (inaudible - mic not on.)

CHAIR LAMARE: No, it's not working. What did you do, Rocky?

It looked like you kicked it. Thank you.

MR. CHANG: Again, in looking at determining the legislative intent, the rules of statutory construction does make it very clear. The first way to determine legislative intent is you look at the language of the statute. If it's clear

and unambiguous, you rely upon that. Mr. DeCota indicates that he basically was present when the legislation was drafted and that was the intent. I'm looking at the language itself which says that the Board's purpose is advisory and its purpose is to gather, analyze, and make recommendations.

CHAIR LAMARE: All right, were there more questions on your list?

MR. CHANG: I believe that was it.

CHAIR LAMARE: Any other questions of Mr. Chang from the

Committee Members? Then let's call for public comment on
this agenda item. Seeing no public comment - no, Mr.

Peters?

MR. PETERS: Yes, Madam Chairwoman and Committee, my name is
Charlie Peters, Clean Air Performance Professionals,
representing a coalition of motorists. Madam Chair, I was
late in getting here, so I may be asking questions that have
already been answered. I just - in discussing the meeting
at South Coast with a significant number of the I/M Review
Committee Members there and participating in the process,
some people that I talked to had some questions as to
whether or not there was appropriate jurisdiction to
participate in another body representing the Committee and I
just wondered if there was any response to that that I had
missed.

CHAIR LAMARE: Good question. Let's ask legal counsel about the participation of several IMRC Members in a forum called by the South Coast Air Quality Management District last week which we did notice as our meeting and - how many Members of the IMRC were at that meeting? Six Members of IMRC were present for at least part of the forum, so could you give us a reading on that circumstance?

MR. CHANG: Yes, it is my understanding that you were not talking specifically about IMRC matters, but more topics of general discussion, which relate to air quality. And there is an exception for that type of situation outside of the Open Meetings Act and that's Government Code Section 11122.5, which basically excepts from the typical definition of a meeting the attendance of the majority of the members of a State body at a conference or similar gathering, open to the public that involves discussions of issues of general interest to the public or public agencies provided that the majority do not discuss among themselves matters which are subject to your own jurisdiction. So this was a matter which I discussed with Rocky before the Members attended and we concluded that this type of attendance would not be subject to the Open Meetings Act.

CHAIR LAMARE: Right, so I think that's one of the points that

we want to clarify for anyone who may have had concerns

about the IMRC Members participating in that forum is that

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

CHAIR LAMARE: Rocky, did you want to say something?

Rocky did consult with legal counsel and go through the

details involved there and we had feedback that the legal

counsel did not consider that a problem under the Bagley-

like to just take a quick moment and commend the Committee

for going through this exercise. I know it's frustrating, a

little bit painful, that kind of thing, but I'd like to just

Thank you, Mr. Rice. I agree and I thank you for

So thank you to Rocky and to you for setting this

take a second and just pat you on the back and say I think

your comments the last meeting admonishing us to pay more

attention to our procedures. I think this has really been

helpful to all of us and it's about time we did this again.

Keene Act. Any other public comment? Mr. Rice?

MR. RICE: Good morning, Bud Rice, Quality Tune-Up Shops.

it's time well-spent. Thank you.

So thank you for being here, Mr. Chang.

Sure, thank you.

MR. CARLISLE: No.

CHAIR LAMARE:

19

20

CHAIR LAMARE:

agenda item up. We have completed public testimony.

maybe Rocky will help me with making sure that we comply

22 with the Act as described by our legal counsel.

23

21

--000--

24 25 CHAIR LAMARE: Moving on then, we have scheduled a discussion today of the South Coast Air Quality Management District's

Smog Check Technology Forum that was held last week and I did, for the benefit of those who were not there - folks who were not able to participate in the webcast, I want to just review quickly what it was that the technology forum did, specifically that South Coast is looking for new emission reductions from in-use light-duty vehicles on the road, emission reductions, and held a forum to look at current research that might provide insight on what emission reductions could be had. The South Coast has 16 million residents that are effected by the worse air quality in the national and 11 million light- and medium-duty vehicles, so they are a very motivated organization. They consider Smog Check as their single largest SIP measure and are looking to augment it because they do not have enough emission reductions to meet their targets. The South Coast Air District has proposed that the new SIP include both lightduty and medium-duty remote sensing of gross emitting or high emitting vehicles on-road and also has recommended voluntary implementation of remote onboard diagnostic compliance monitoring, so those are three measures that are not in the current CARB proposal for the SIP. presentation was made by James Goldstene from the California Air Resources Board reviewing the items that the California Air Resources Board is recommending for the new SIP. of those items have been or are being implemented or in the

process of being implemented. Some are new. We've reviewed them here in this Committee, but I would also point out to everyone here that these presentations are available on the South Coast website. Rocky, are you posting those presentations on our website?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. CARLISLE: I haven't yet. I've got to talk to Dean Saito about that, but I do have two of the presentations included under Tab 3 of your book, plus we also have the agenda for that meeting and those same presentations on the back table if people want to take them.

CHAIR LAMARE: People may want to look at that. What the ARB is expecting from the SIP is 14 tons of ROG and 14 tons of NOx by 2014 from a combination of measure that they've discussed with us. Also present at this workshop was Chief Mehl who talked about the process and the difficulties of implementing new Smog Check measures, so a dose of reality for the visionaries. And she stressed the importance of partnerships and vehicle owner education as key components of what the Bureau is looking for and implementing new emission reductions from Smog Check. I know that those present will be interested in Mark Carlock's presentation, which was on EMFAC, the emissions - California emissions yada, yada, yada - factor model. We often have comments and questions here in our meetings about how does EMFAC account for Smog Check and what are the assumptions in the modeling

process about the Smog Check Program and what it's doing, so Mark Carlock's presentation is helpful. Is that one of the ones that's in our packet today?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, it is.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Okay, so you may want to look at that. described the work of the ARB surveillance program and the BAR's random roadside inspection and how the ARB's surveillance program feeds information into the modeling and he also pointed that the - something that we reviewed in 2004 report that the estimates for on-road emissions made from the model and estimates of on-road emissions that come from the BAR's random roadside inspection do line up rather well; however, the size and the sampling on the ARB surveillance program is not robust and I think that was one of the main points that Mark made about the whole process of modeling the emissions reductions in Smog Check. also a presentation from Peter McClintock of Applied Analysis who look at the feasibility and the benefits of onroad identification of high emitters and this will be helpful to the Committee to review this presentation in the context of the upcoming report by ARB and the Bureau on their on-road random RS sensing - remote sensing device study, RSD study, that we're looking forward to reviewing. But McClintock's point was that you could identify the highest emitting three percent of the vehicles on the road

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

and that that would have benefits including measured and unmeasured benefits for the air districts. And Dean Saito's already noted that air districts now do have the authority and the funding to do scrappage programs on their own and so that would operate independently of the BAR's program. There was also some interesting discussion in McClintock's presentation about the limits of ASM testing and the Committee may want to look more - become more knowledgeable about ASM testing and what it reflects well and what it does not reflect well. A fascinating discussion by Michael McCarthy of the Air Resources Board and this Committee has heard from Mr. McCarthy in the past, but his presentation on OBD systems, what to look for, how they're evolving, where other states are in implementing remote monitoring of OBD systems was quite interesting. Is that one of the presentations that we have in our packet?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, it is.

CHAIR LAMARE: All right. And the final presentation was by Dr.

John Collins of the UC Riverside's CE-CERT, presented

results from recent research on the measurement of

particulate mass from light-duty vehicles and the vehicles

that were selected for testing were primarily smoking

vehicles. That's an issue that's been of interest to this

Committee in the past and so we may want to review that as

well. So after the presentations, there was a couple-hour

discussion on a variety of issues and I did ask the Members of IMRC who were there to come prepared to talk about what for them were the highlights of this forum, what questions it raised for them or follow-through it raised for them. So I'd like to call on Members of the IMRC who are prepared to comment on the forum. Dr. Williams?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

On more reflection, I thought one of the more MEMBER WILLIAMS: interesting things was the research presented by John Collins about the smoking vehicles. With the base - there was a small sample of eight vehicles really, but they'd been picked for different smoke colors and different ages to see if they could actually measure the amount of particulate matter and the answer to that was yes, but there was other evidence that was perhaps more important for our perspective, which was that most of these vehicles, if not all the ones that were smoking vehicles would have failed Smog Check anyway, so the smoke was in a way a redundant measure that there was a problem with this vehicle. that led to the next issue which was actually to fix those smoking vehicles was very expensive. They should be scrapped because most of them had a value less than the cost of the repairs. So I, reflecting on that message, say that the main issue about the smoking vehicles and the new law about that is really about the cost of repairs and whether people will retire a car, where before it might have been

1 expedient to just buy a new catalyst and pass the Smog Check quickly and not bother to fix the engine or scrap the 2 vehicle. Now it's going to be a different circumstance 3 4 because, as I understand it, there isn't the limit on the 5 value of the repair that's required to fix a smoking 6 So we may actually find that vehicles get retired, 7 but because of the smoke check, but it's not really we're 8 finding different vehicles.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: Interesting. We'll come back if you have more comments. Mr. Nickey?

MEMBER NICKEY: I just had a couple. There was quite a discussion about the HEP, high-emitter profile, and at least from my standpoint, the discussion about the high-emitter profile looks like we keep trying to be able to point at a particular vehicle and say that one's going to fail and eliminate all the ones that are not going to fail so they don't have to be inconvenienced by Smog Check and I pointed out that it's very much like the insurance companies would very much like to find out where the losses are going to be and would love to have information to point that out, but it's with statistical information and forecasting, I just don't see how you can do that and they don't either because they've never figured it out, so you end up insuring everybody and the losses take care of themselves. At least their identified as part of the whole. It would be nice to

25

be able to pick them out, one, two, three, but I just don't think that's going to be possible. I don't think you can refine the HEP that far. The other one that keeps coming up is this four-wheel dynamometer testing and I have some interesting information I just received yesterday. been pretty much opposed to this, basically because of the I had been told in the past that probably it will cost \$100,000 per to put a four-wheel dynamometer in for testing all these vehicles that are exempt from ASM testing because they're either non-disengagable traction control, all-wheel drive or whatever. I pointed out the example that if you just take one group of cars which are Mercedes, 93 on, are all non-ASM testable. And the comment was made, well, we'll just send these guys to the referee. there are probably about 30 referee stations in the state. If each one of those had a four-wheel dynamometer and you sent all of these cars, you're going to overwhelm the whole system. There's just not enough out there. To mandate everybody to spend \$100,000 for a four-wheel dynamometer I think is just beyond it. But I did get a phone call from Mustang Dynamometer yesterday and they said they've been asked this question quite often and nobody wants to take any action on it, but they said for between \$25,000 to \$30,000, they can equip stations with a four-wheel dynamometer that can do ASM testing, so at least that brings it into the

CHAIR LAMARE:

realm of possibility to think about it anyway. It's still a sizable investment, but not near as big as we once thought. And the interesting thing was is that actually people had already have, like myself, that have two-wheel dynamometers, they can be adapted to four-wheel. You don't have to buy a whole new piece of equipment. They actually can add the second piece. They're not mechanically connected. They synchronize electronically, so it could be done if we thought there was enough benefit to justify the cost.

MEMBER KRACOV: I got there a little bit late and missed the ARB presentation and I went on the website to see if I could get a copy of the written materials. I couldn't find it and I know it's not in our packet here, but I would like to see a copy of the ARB materials, if you have those, Rocky, or maybe direct that to the ARB.

Thank you. Other comments? Gideon?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, they're up on the website now. I just located the site, so I can give that to you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Other questions or comments or clarifications about the forum? Dennis DeCota?

MEMBER DECOTA: The forum I think helps us focus on the issues,
the problems and the future. I thought that it was very
well done and very informative. It brings us up to date.
was a little surprised that there were different
recommendations for the SIP upcoming, but there was very

little with regards to putting some teeth into the law and making folks repair the vehicle. And I think that has a tendency to downplay the good work that they're trying to accomplish. We've got to find a way to fix these vehicles and mandate that they come into compliance and I think the first step is changes in the laws that force people to do so. But I found it very well done.

CHAIR LAMARE: Dr. Hisserich?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MEMBER HISSERICH: Well, one thing I found interesting had to do with the ports and I recognize that's only tangential to what we do here, but the whole issue of the ports in Southern California and their impact on the smog production is pretty considerable and how to correct that. discussion about the remote sensing and how you might control access to the ports and the vehicles going in and out of there, but the problem arises is that many of the vehicles, many of which are older trucks, are owned by people who are unable to repair them. I understand that at least the cost of repairing them is pretty high. sizable amount of money available, I guess, to replace those vehicles, but it's going to be interesting to see how that's implemented over the future. As I say, it's slightly tangential to what we do, but points out how remote sensing in that particular controlled circumstance might be of value in cleaning up that particular problem, which according to I think Mr. Saito's presentation, if I'm not mistaken, said contributed a substantial amount to the South Coast air basis was I think 40 percent or something like that, Dean, I think you said. Well, you can address it later, but it was a substantial amount that it contributed to the South Coast area I think from mobile sources at the port area.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Saito, maybe we can get a clarification and if you have other comments, feel free to make them at this point.

MR. SAITO: On behalf of the South Coast, we'd really like to thank the IMRC Members who did participate. We got a lot of compliments on the forum. There was a request to continually have these types of forums and the people on the webcast, there were a lot of viewers on the webcast that paid us a lot of compliments, so thank you to the Members who participated. My personal take-away from the forum I think was that there is quite a bit of untapped data available out there that has yet to be looked at and I think as we evolve in the next couple years, I think you heard from the Air Resources Board and from BAR that there's going to be significant changes to the program. I think the untapped data is something that really needs to be looked at as we update the mobile source models from ARB. I think you also heard from Mr. Carlock that the model has not been updated in quite a long time and I think there really needs

25

to be a refocus exam of the EMFAC model as it relates to the Smog Check Program. And I think that really needs to be a collaborative process. As we acquire more data, whether it be through remote sensing or whether it be through onboard diagnostic, I think it's going to tell us a lot about the effectiveness of the Smog Check Program and what kind of quantified benefits should the model reflect and I think that's something that needs to be focused upon in the next couple of years. With regards to the port activities, clearly our SIP plan has a focus on heavy-duty diesel Currently, there's no in-use program - in-use testing program for heavy-duty diesel trucks. forecasted in the year 2020, those are going to be our largest source of emissions from these heavy-duty diesel trucks and we're calling for - of course with the bond initiative passing, \$1 billion going to our air pollution measures, we're calling on a lot of those funds being used to modernize the fleet, especially for port operations. Forty percent of all goods that come into the U.S. come through the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles. of goods movement is planned to grow significantly; however, without controlling the emissions from those goods-movement vehicles, there's no way the South Coast is going to be able to show attainment for either PM 2.5 or the eight-hour ozone standards.

1 MEMBER HISSERICH: And through the Chair, may I just clarify one 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

18 19

17

21 22

20

24 25

23

thing? I misspoke when I said - what was the percentage of contribution by the port, do you think, to the air basins? MR. SAITO: Well, when you look at the forecast years, the single largest source of the NOx inventory is going to be from the heavy-duty trucks. And a lot of that is because unlike light-duty and medium-duty vehicles, there is no Smog Check Program. And so there has to be a renewed focus on developing something like an I/M Program for heavy-duty trucks. And one of the ways that we've contemplated on implementing an I/M Program, at least in our SIP, is through remote sensing and measuring the end-use emissions from those heavy-duty trucks in order to prioritize what trucks needs to be replaced or modernized in order to reduce their impact in air pollution. So that's why our SIP plan does call for remote-sensing, not only light-duty, but also heavy-duty, as well as OBD III.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. I have a comment from Dr. Williams. MEMBER WILLIAMS: I wanted to add one other lesson I took away from that meeting, which was it was a very good thing to have a meeting in Los Angeles for a change and especially in the context of public comments. We got a lot of very sensible ones, not that people here don't make sensible comments, it's just that the greater breadth of people who could attend there, we should occasionally have meetings

there.

1

2 CHAIR LAMARE: Good. Did you have another comment, Gideon? 3 Anyone else? I'd just like to mention a few things that I 4 think may come up for us as we move ahead. One would be 5 there was a suggestion of implementing a voluntary remote 6 OBD compliance monitoring with licensed providers, like we 7 do licensed Smog Check stations, something that I hadn't 8 heard before here as a way to proceed with OBD compliance 9 monitoring. I also heard a suggestion that there could be a 10 tightening in inspection criteria for passing the OBD test 11 and that's something I think we definitely should look at. 12 That had to do with the readiness of the OBD monitors for 13 We also heard about implementation of OBD-only retest. 14 testing for some parts of the fleet. We haven't talk about 15 that much here, but I know that our group working on the 16 future of Smog Check in our report will be looking at that. 17 Again, how to test NOx in all-wheel drive, four-wheel drive 18 vehicles that don't have OBD systems, we really don't know 19 what the emissions penalty is for those vehicles. 20 I'd like to hear more from ARB on that. 21 Identification of high-mileage vehicles in the first six 22 model years I think is a major problem for implementing a 23 recommendation we've already made that high-mileage vehicles 24 be subject to Smoq Check prior to the - be subject to annual 25 Smog Check and how do you identify those if, in the first

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

MEMBER DECOTA: Just one thing.

six years, they're not subject to Smog Check at all. There was some discussion at this forum about the potential for remote OBD to identify high-mileage vehicles. However, at present, California's vehicles are not required to have their VIN numbers readable by OBD systems. So while VIN and odometer monitoring is feasible, how do we get from here to there. Rocky, would you like to correct that?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, just 2005 and newer they will have VIN encoded into the computer.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. So from 2005 and newer. Mr. Nickey?

MEMBER NICKEY: What about mileage information? Didn't they say

that somewhere they were going to start putting mileage

information on OBD? In other words, it could be read off

the OBD?

MR. CARLISLE: They talked about 2010 for that.

CHAIR LAMARE: So I know that members of the public are concerned about being able to identify annual high-mileage vehicles also from the point of view of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, or at least accounting for them, that there are multiple reasons for tracking mileage, wanting the State to be able to track mileage, so that opens up maybe some controversial discussion for the future. So do the Committee Members want to say more before we ask for public comment?

CHAIR LAMARE: Dennis DeCota?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MEMBER DECOTA: Madam Chair, I was thinking, we've had a lot of information on RSD. Have we ever correlated that back to the odometer of the vehicle to see if there's a correlation between the high mileage and the emissions?

CHAIR LAMARE: Question to put on our list for the agencies.

Okay. Public comment. Mr. Peters, then Mr. Ward.

Yes, Madam Chair, Committee, my name is Charlie MR. PETERS: Peters, Clean Air Performance Professionals, a coalition of motorists. Some very interesting things have been mentioned and discussed here in the last few minutes and it brings back an experience in 1991 where I went to a joint legislative hearing put on by the good Senator Pressley, commonly known to some as the father of Smog Check, and South Coast Air Quality Management District was there and as I recall they were very strongly reprimanded for trying to control the issue of mobile source and informed that their job was stationary source and I wonder if that's still not appropriate today. Another thing that seems to have been discussed here today at considerable length, and was discussed at the technology forum at South Coast, was lots and lots of technology solutions and lots of data. gentleman on the panel was significant supporter of or employee of the remote sensing process. Nobody mentions that we had a demonstration here - excuse me - yes, here,

22

23

24

25

and the system didn't work at all, wouldn't even function at The studies just done in the Central Valley report indicated that you had to go to five percent CO, 1,000 ppm of hydrocarbon, 1,000 ppm of NOx, and still didn't get readings off half the cars the ran through in a controlled situation in the parking lot. The thing that's not being mentioned here is there are thousands of licensed smog mechanics in the state of California whose behavior in my opinion, there are opportunities for very significant improvements. California has the best performing program in the world without reservation in my mind based upon the data and information I've looked at, and that could be very significantly improved with improved oversight. When Sierra Research - the talk here has been that there's been significant amount of failures shortly after certifications and so if in fact what is actually broken gets repaired and reveal Mr. Carlock's testimony to this Committee would indicate that he agreed that if what was actually broken got fixed, the car would pass every time. So there's been no discussion about improving the oversight. The Bureau of Automotive Repair is the best in the world, they can be improved at giving sufficient support from the Committee rather than direction that is different. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Mr. Peters. Mr. Ward?

MR. WARD: Madam Chair, Committee Members, Randall Ward,

25

California Emissions Testing Industries Association. I wish that I had the opportunity to couple of thoughts. attend the meeting that you all did in the South Coast. sounds like it was particularly interesting and informative. The one thing I didn't hear were comments about how to make this program work better and I know that - I'm not trying to speak for Dennis or myself or Bud or Roger, people that are involved with the incremental components of the Smog Check Program have brought up the issue of the lack of consistency in preconditioning and the potential for significant emissions benefits if there was a consistent approach to preconditioning. And I know that you've left that charge squarely in the arms of the Bureau, but clearly it is a big issue and we all know that preconditioning is the cause of significant emission problems. And I'm not asking for comment, I'm just making the statement. Secondly, with regard to the port, I don't know - I was only made aware recently, the ARB has mobile emission testing of vehicles at the Port of Los Angeles and Long Beach and I, for one, would be interested in seeing the methodology and the statistics that they're gleaning from gathering the data from those vehicles. I think the port issue that you raised the question about and Mr. Saito spoke about is certainly we're just seeing the tip of the iceberg. The expansion of the ports, the impact to not only the State's economy, but

he nation's economy is absolutely significant and, clearly, if there is going to be the kind of expansion and development that's envisioned, the air quality issues are going to have to dealt with in a major way. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Since we have the luxury of legal counsel at our meeting, may we ask about the jurisdiction of this Committee to bring forward issues or reports or research regarding inspection and maintenance or remote testing of heavy-duty vehicles on-road?

MR. CHANG: You know, I'd have to look more closely at your statute before I give you that opinion. I don't feel comfortable giving you one at this point.

CHAIR LAMARE: But could you think about that a little bit?

MR. CHANG: Sure.

CHAIR LAMARE: Because I sense that there is a lot of interest in that topic area and I, to date, have not brought forward any requests in that arena because I felt that we were limited to light-duty vehicles at this point.

MR. CHANG: Let me take a look at that and get back to you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Is there more public testimony? There was a question I'm hoping air districts might address. I know that Mr. Saito and Mr. Sherwood are here. The question about the ability of districts to operate on mobile source emissions, the role of districts versus the ARB. Maybe we should take some comment on that.

25

MR. SAITO: Yes, with respect to the South Coast Air Quality Management District, for the last couple of years, because of the inventory, if you look at our current inventory and our forecast inventory, so much of the inventory is dominated by mobile source. I think in our latest projection in the year 2020, only 20 percent of the overall inventory is reflected by stationary and area sources, so 80 percent is dominated by mobile sources. Our chairman this year, as part of his initiative for the upcoming year, was to seek authority, more authority, for the air district, the South Coast in particular, to develop their own mobile source strategy plan. And I'm sure this year you're going to see an effort by the South Coast to seek that authority both at the State level and at the federal level. clearly with the adoption of the district's fleet rules back in 2000 and 2001 for specific-niche categories where the governing board saw that alternative fuels were the best available controlled technology for specific types of fleets, school buses, refuge trucks, public entities, heavyduty fleets, the board adopted a series of fleet rules to minimize the impact of heavy duty and light-duty vehicles through a series of fleet rules, so I think you're going to see, at least from our governing board standpoint, a real effort to try to seek more authority in developing mobile source measures in the South Coast air basin.

CHAIR LAMARE: Did you address AB923 in your comments? I wonder if you could just mention that.

MR. SAITO: Last year, the Governor did sign AB923, which afforded air districts the option of increasing the motor vehicle registration fee by two dollars and allow the air districts to use that income for purposes of additional Moyer-type projects. There were new categories added under AB923 which included light-duty and agriculture. So now, if an air district opted into AB923 through its governing board by adopting this increase in revenue, it can adopt light-duty programs as long as it follows the ARB guidance under those categories. And the Air Resources Board has established guidance for light-duty under the AB923 program.

CHAIR LAMARE: Great. I just want to mention one fact that was presented by you at the conference that really shocked me and that is that 82 percent of the population exposure to excess particulate matter in the state -

MR. SAITO: Two point five.

CHAIR LAMARE: - levels of 2.5 were greater or less is in the South Coast. South Coast has 16 million people, 11 million vehicles, and, therefore, it is arbitrary division between the State responsibility and the local responsibility is really put to the test, aside from the fact that you do have statutory authority to move forward on mobile sources in some specific areas. If the State does not provide you with

2

3

4 5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

24

25

the mobile source control sufficient to meet your standards,

I don't know what else you could do but to take them on.

SAITO: Right. And if the region does fail to reach attainment of the PM 2.5 standards by the statutory deadline in the Federal Clean Air Act, the penalties associated with that fall on stationary sources in terms of increase to offset threshold for NSR and transportation funding. penalties really impact stationary sources if we're not able to show attainment by the statutory deadline in the Federal Clean Air Act. And for that reason, the South Coast is really pushing for this upcoming SIP to include an attainment demonstration for PM 2.5 by 2015. One thing that's unusual about South Coast is its PM 2.5 problem is not a primary PM problem. Half of the problem, 50 percent of the problem, is a secondary aerosol problem caused by NOx emissions, NOx emitting with ammonia to form ammonium nitrate. So not only do we need NOx reductions for ozone, but we clearly need additional NOx reductions to attain the PM 2.5 standard in the region.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you for that clarification. Mr. Peters,

before I call on you again, I will call on others and

certainly Mr. Sherwood from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air

Quality Management District. Thank you for being here.

MR. SHERWOOD: Sure. Larry Sherwood, I'm the mobile source division manager of the Sacramento Air District. And just

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to add a couple of comments to what Dean said, because we're following very closely what they're doing in terms of getting more authority for watching mobile sources in their district. We're really in a worse condition than they are in some cases because we have less industry. result, mobile sources really contribute even more in terms of ozone and that sort of thing. But even in the areas where we have been given authority under AB923, if the Air Resources Board and the BAR expand their scrappage program, really the only surplus emissions may be the pre-76 cars that are not part of Smog Check. The amount of those we really wonder if there's going to be enough to have a significant impact to run a light-duty program. looking at those kinds of things. With the new on- and offroad rules that ARB is proposing to implement, we may be limited even more on our voluntary programs under Carl Moyer.

CHAIR LAMARE: You mentioned voluntary programs under Carl

Moyer. Could you briefly discuss what the district's been
doing in that arena?

MR. SHERWOOD: Yes, between the Carl Moyer and our Sacramento

Emergency Clean Air and Transportation Program, the SECAT

Program, we've spent so far about \$70 million in last five

or six years on cleaning up heavy-duty diesel trucks and

that's amounted to somewhere around seven tons per day of

2

3

CHAIR LAMARE:

MEMBER KRACOV:

MR. SHERWOOD:

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE:

presentations on the SIP program, so far is talking about

expanding and taking on the cars that not only fail Smog

Check, but also the cars that are very close to failing.

Well, the light-duty program, if we're doing

I don't really remember exactly what the PM is, but

So that's a good example of a district mobile

source program that's been effective at reducing emissions.

you believe that the effectiveness of that measure is only

MEMBER KRACOV: I just didn't catch it - what is the reason why

scrappage, the Air Resources Board, at least in their

there's a significant chunk there, too.

Questions, Gideon, did you -

get you to the pre-76 vehicles?

MR. SHERWOOD: Oh, under AB923 you mean?

Yes.

the remaining cars, of course, are good passes and they're

probably unlikely to provide a lot of emission benefits.

Does that make sense? When I first heard about that, that's

what we thought we would go after, the cars that were

marginal passes, but those probably won't be available.

MEMBER KRACOV: Because they'll be in their program.

MR. SHERWOOD: Right.

And Mr. Williams?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: One thing we heard, it was from Mark Carlock,

that a large fraction of the pollution is coming from -

CHAIR LAMARE:

while not pre-1976 cars, but the 1980 cars where the standard is so high that even if they're fixed, there's still a lot of pollution relative to a new car. Now there are more new cars than these older cars, but the percentage of total pollution is substantial in those 1985 vehicle -

-

The permitted emissions are so high.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: The permitted emission is still so high.

MR. SHERWOOD: Yes, we will look at that. That is part of an analysis that we have going on right now with one of our subcontractors. Still, under the Carl Moyer program where AB923, kind of those funds fall, we still have to hit the cost-effectiveness of 14,300 per tons, so that may be difficult to do even though what you're saying is true.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Mr. Rice?

MR. RICE: Bud Rice, Quality Tune-Up Shops. Just a couple of quick comments. The first one is, now we're back talking about pre-76 cars. I recall when the recommendations were to take those cars, we were screaming about, well, why would you do that? That's where a bunch of the emissions are going to be. Now they're out and now we don't get the emission reductions. Now we're talking about putting them back in. Sometimes it's a little confusing as to what it is we're doing here when we're yanking cars in and out of the program. The second quick comment is that I think in the last legislative cycle, there was an effort afoot to move

the regulatory responsibility away from BAR over to ARB and I think that the Committee here was kind - you were recommending that maybe that happen. Then obviously that did not occur. And sometimes I hear about what's happening with the air boards and I'm wondering if really it isn't the end run to not come around the backside and accomplish that without going through the front door, you're coming through the side door to do some of that, so I have some concerns about that.

CHAIR LAMARE: Could you elaborate what you're talking about there?

MR. RICE: Well, I guess what I'm saying is that there was movement to try to move the regulatory responsibility from BAR over to ARB. That didn't happen. Now we have the air boards jumping up and down saying we want to manage our own domains, and that in itself, as they try to regulate mobile sources -

CHAIR LAMARE: You're talking about the air districts?

MR. RICE: Air districts themselves, yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: At the local level.

MR. RICE: To accomplish the same thing again with probably the ARB coming around and saying, hey, why don't you come under my umbrella over here and it's going to accomplish the same thing, but to me, it's an end-run.

CHAIR LAMARE: Some inter-jurisdictional struggle over who's in

charge?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. RICE: That's correct. Thank you for your time.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Just to elaborate, the Carl Moyer program and Mr. Sherwood addressed and that Mr. Saito addressed is a voluntary program with public funds to get additional emission benefits over and above the Smog Check Program.

Other public comment? Mr. Peters, come back and talk some more.

MR. PETERS: Yes, Madam Chairwoman and Committee, my name is Charlie Peters, Clean Air Performance Professionals. across a little interesting information on Carl Moyer the other day and it appears as though we created significant Carl Moyer money by taking two years out of the Smog Check Program, which is a prevention program that keeps cars from becoming broken, in my opinion. But we took them out so now they can become broken and nobody cares, gave that money to the Department of Motor Vehicles collected in the DMV fees, \$12.00 a year, and I think that money was supposed to go to DCA BAR for their program, but somehow or another, those funds end up apparently at ARB who gives them to the counties and the air districts, and so they decided to help this gambling casino in Nevada restore a 1966 70-foot party boat where they do weddings and so on. And you can rent this little outfit for \$1,000.00 an hour. And so we spend the money apparently from motorist tax that's supposed to be

17 18 19

21

20

22

23

24

25

MR. PETERS:

Absolutely.

I think that all goes east, but what that costs I imagine probably is pretty interesting, probably everybody that touched the money got 10, 20 percent, and those should have been a bunch of cars getting Smog Checks that probably should have prevented a lot of pollution in the State of California. But having said that, I have always been a basic supporter of doing things locally. I think the Sheriff would probably do about as good a job of managing Smog Check as anybody, and probably care a lot more about the results, but I have gone personally to South Coast and made suggestions over improved management, even stopped the FIP meeting, after it stopped, reconstituted the meeting, and was able to make a presentation there supported by a previous chair and so on, but they're not interested in anything other than scrapping cars at 50,000 cars a year, hiring huge lobbyists to lobby the California legislature and the federal -

for taking care of - I don't know how you're going to affect

California air by working on something in Lake Tahoe - or in

Mr. Peters, is your comment directed to the CHAIR LAMARE: agenda item that we're talking about, which is the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Smog Check Technology Forum?

CHAIR LAMARE: I'm not hearing that. I'm hearing -

MR. PETERS: That's the technology that's the most important one here is the stuff between the ears of the people who do Smog Checks in the state of California which is being completely disregarded and I said to you that I support the local district taking care of that, but they totally ignore possibilities of what I believe would significantly improve the performance of the program, which is improved oversight.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, thank you very much. Now is there anyone here today who can address the issue of Moyer funds that are drawn from motorist fees in leiu of Smog Check and where they're directed and what the process is? Mr. Saito? Mr. Kato, will you -

MR. SAITO: My recollection is I believe that was done through SB1107. And under SB1107, the additional two years to six years was - those funds went into the SB1107 pot of money for Moyer and to allow for buying credits, voluntary credits, through the Moyer program through SB1107.

CHAIR LAMARE: To reduce NOx, thank you. Rocky?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, I should point out, too, some of that money goes to the Gold Shield Program, the CAP Program at BAR, and half of it goes to Carl Moyer. And the other two years that they pulled out, the whole basis for that was because the emissions reductions exceeded over \$100,000 a ton because there were so few cars that failed in that parameter.

CHAIR LAMARE: Right, and of course the Moyer program has

emission reduction cost-effectiveness criteria in the program so that emission reductions are tested and - according to cost-effectiveness criteria.

MR. CARLISLE: And they were \$3,000 - I believe it was \$3,000 a ton in the analysis they did.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, any other comments on that? John? No, okay. ARB is fine with that explanation? I'm not aware of all the projects that Moyer is spent on, but I am aware it is a competitive process that there are projects that are done for multidistrict impacts that are done by ARB, but all of those projects have to meet various criteria in the law and that information is available on ARB's website. Other comments on this item? Okay. So we are scheduled for a lunch break. Is there any objection to taking and early lunch today and being back here at say 12:20, 12:30, 12:15? Okay, 12:30. And what we'll do this afternoon is we'll just work on our report planning, the Executive Director's report, legislative update, public comment, future agenda items, and we will complete by 2:30.

--000--

CHAIR LAMARE: I'm calling the afternoon session to order on

March 27th for the California Inspection and Maintenance

Review Committee. For our remaining couple of hours here
this afternoon, we're going to want to cover the report

planning, Executive Officer's Activity Report, legislative

update, and Committee discussion on bills, and final public comments and any suggestions for future agenda items. And so in terms of report planning, I did hear the suggestion that we suspend a regular meeting and work on our Committee Reports and then come back with our draft Committee reports, so I am wondering what the Committee's response would be to suspending the April meeting and maybe even the May meeting to complete the Committee reports and so that by June we have draft committee reports to start reviewing. What would be your recommendations on that, Committee Members? Are you ready to start getting these reports done? Jeffrey?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I could see saying goodbye to the April

meeting, but I think the May one we might want to have. But

we don't have to make that decision until -

CHAIR LAMARE: But it would be good to have this discussion

about options. I hear a preference here to come back in May

and see where we are.

MEMBER HISSERICH: I'm going to be out of the country in May.

CHAIR LAMARE: And John's going to be gone in May so we may have a problem with quorum. Other comments? Is anyone opposed to suspending our next meeting in favor of committee meetings with the admonition that you're all expected to work on your committee reports and have something to report back in April? I'm sorry, next I'll moving to morning-only meetings. So that we come back in May with substantial

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

feedback for the Committee to respond to. Rocky, could you report on any committee meetings that you've had over the last month?

MR. CARLISLE: This last month, to be honest, we haven't had I've been working on other issues relative to those because - for example, the Smog Check station performance we're waiting for Sierra Research.

What do we know about when that's going to pop CHAIR LAMARE: out?

MR. CARLISLE: I've tried to get a hold of James Goldstene. He's out of town, so I probably won't find out for another We're waiting for RSD on future directions of day or two. Smog Check. I just got yesterday the data from DMV on program avoidance that we are going to follow-up with the International Registration Plan. This is the data that we requested in October of last year. They said get it from ARB, ARB agreed. Then in December, ARB thought we should get it from DMV, so I started the process all over again. So to make a long story short, we finally got it yesterday. As far as particulate matter testing, you and I talked about that earlier this morning.

CHAIR LAMARE: We'll go through each of these.

MR. CARLISLE: So that's where it stands right now. We haven't had any subcommittee meetings this month on these issues. CHAIR LAMARE: The other thing that happens with our report is

21

22

20

23

2425

that we end up suspending meetings while the Executive Director writes the report, and I would like to see a schedule for getting this report ready for public review by our September meeting where we - let's accelerate things a little bit so we don't end up in that position of not having a draft ready. So I would like to see that our Committee reports - where the Committee Members actually have prepared the report, not leaving it for you to do, in a form that will permit the Members of the full Committee to review and comment, at least by our June - absolutely latest, June meeting. And I would like to know if the Members of the Committee would want to have a meeting just to hear the RSD report if that's available in April. Is it worth having a meeting for one or two reports? What about the people who fly up here? Marginal, rather wait and have the Committee review the report? Gideon, did you want to comment? So if the RSD report becomes available, then it seems like it would be distributed to the Committee Members and that the appropriate committee - do we have a committee that - don't we have a committee where that fits in?

MR. CARLISLE: I'm sorry, that's going to be incorporated in the future directions of Smog Check.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, so then that will feed in to the Committee Report.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Starting with the first committee, which is the SIP Committee, I think that is a committee that Eldon and I are on and Eldon was describing some difficulties with the SIP, the timing of the SIP. And Eldon, could you report back on that?

MEMBER HEASTON: Well, I think that there's more information available now. That is one of the reasons why we were kind of waiting was because we have to settle a few issues between South Coast and ARB on that.

CHAIR LAMARE: This was the South Coast versus ARB issues.

MEMBER HEASTON: And so we know exactly what control measures they're going to agree on and then once we have that then we can make recommendations, even for the ones maybe they don't agree on, but we ought to at least - maybe if you guys could give me, Dean, a list or a summary or possibly - when they get that report, that might be some meat for possible inclusion in the committee report.

is that the South Coast has two measures to identify top high-emitting vehicles on-road. So that would put RSD back in the SIP committee also. So we need to review the South Coast proposal, the ARB proposal, the McClintock report on RSD, the upcoming ARB/BAR report on RSD in this Committee report as well. And so maybe what we could do is Eldon and I could try to kind of come up to speed on what they issues

are and let the Committee know where we are. But there could potentially be some very big items there where we've got differing opinions of different agencies where our kind of a group approach could be helpful in sorting that out.

And we'd better get on it because that SIP hearing by the ARB is coming right up.

CHAIR LAMARE: Smog Check Stations Performance, who's chairing that committee? Jeffrey Williams? How's it going?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: It's going reasonably well and I have all kinds of computer programs written and data now of 110 months of VID data ready and all this was supposed to be really processed the last few days, but my computer died. It was killed by Smog Check data.

CHAIR LAMARE: A brand new computer -

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Well, no, the computer was three years old now and all it's done in its life is process Smog Check data, but it died. I have a new one.

CHAIR LAMARE: You have a new one?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I have a new one on order so I hope to have a presentation on those results in May.

CHAIR LAMARE: Great. And maybe we'll have something back from Sierra Research fairly soon. Rocky, you were going to follow up on that?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, I'm going to follow up on that.

|CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Any questions about that committee work?

CHAIR LAMARE: Future Directions of Smog Check. Who's the chair of that committee?

MR. CARLISLE: I apologize, I do not have my list. I think everybody has a list of the projects except me.

MEMBER HEASTON: Future Directions is Roger and Eldon.

|| CHAIR LAMARE: Roger and Eldon. Mr. Kracov?

MEMBER KRACOV: I just wanted to go back on the station performance issue.

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MEMBER KRACOV: I just wanted to emphasize I think some of these things were brought out with our discussion of the direction to Gold Shield at the last meeting and just how important this issue is in light of all the work that Jeffrey and Emily have presented to us and also I think in light of the information that we put together and extracted from the agencies with regard to the Horton - was it the Horton letter last year about the direction of how many cars are going and all those things I just thought - I just want to reemphasize that it will be great to get to the bottom of some of these things so that when issues come up like last week in discussing Gold Shield referrals or other things that we armed with information that makes this Committee comfortable and that we really probe the agencies, particularly ARB on some of these issues.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. So we had gone on to Future

Directions. Dennis DeCota?

MEMBER DECOTA: Would it be possible - how do I do this

without - this issue of actual performance, station

performance. We have Sierra due with a report, Sierra has

done a report on it previously in comparing, I think it was

2002 that it did. Should we have maybe an outside

consultant look at this also, other than just the Committee?

You know, somebody like maybe Mark Carlock, take a look and

work with us on this issue or something so that we had

covered the bases, so to speak?

CHAIR LAMARE: Jeffrey?

MEMBER DECOTA: And in no means am I downplaying, Jeffrey, any of the work that you're doing. I just -

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, we need a proposal. Maybe the Executive

Director could put together a proposal for the Members of
the Committee to review for an outside consultant to provide
information and analysis, an independent point of view on
station - Smog Check station performance issues.

MR. CARLISLE: With regard to that, that's certainly something we can do, but we should do it sooner rather than later, and the reason I say that, we will probably have some money left in our budget where we could actually pay the consultant to conduct that analysis. After the fiscal year, I don't know what our new budget will look like. This year we'll probably have enough to where we could pay that consultant

upwards of \$15,000.00 and still be comfortably within our I know we looked at - I got a bid from Sierra Research on some analysis and they wanted \$17,000.00, but part of that was predicated on them actually doing some calculations which we already have the data for. In other words, they were going to recalculate the F-probs or the probability of failures. And I think we already have the F-probs in a dataset.

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Nickey?

MEMBER NICKEY: Shouldn't we kind of wait until the results from the Sierra Research are in before we decide whether we want to have somebody second guess it?

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, you asked a question and my response is that I don't know when Sierra Research is going to bring forward anything on station performance. What I know is that the Air Resources Board has a contract with Sierra Research and the contract, as I recall, is for products stretching into 2008 and I know of no scheduled products that sets a deadline any time near our deadline for getting out a report to provide additional information on station performance. I think that what we're looking for from Sierra Research is - next, the next product that we're looking for is an analysis of why vehicles that have failed Smog Check are being fixed and passed, then refail at 40 percent plus within six months of Smog Check and why

20

22

23

24

25

vehicles that passed Smoq Check fail roadside at a level of 20 percent within six months. Those are the questions that I believe Sierra Research is going to report back to ARB and BAR about next. And so they're going to be looking at a variety of reasons and sorting through what percentage of the problem can be attributed to each reason and I don't know the extent to which station performance is in that So obviously, we'd expect it would be, but I don't have any expectation that we're going to have more Sierra Research information to go on for this report. meantime, we've had lots of reporting from Jeffrey about different pieces of information and he's working on some new pieces of information. And it seems a reasonable request to me that if we have \$15,000.00 left in our budget and we haven't seen fit to program that money - now, I did hear you say, Rocky, that you had another research proposal out there, that you had put forward to Sierra Research that you had gotten a proposal on, so how would that compare with what Dennis is talking about?

MR. CARLISLE: That wasn't a formal proposal. That was kind of the back of the envelope calculation, if you will. Steve and I talked about some analysis relative to station performance and so I just ran it by Sierra Research to get an idea what that kind of analysis would cost and it came back at about \$17,000.00. And it involved essentially

statistical process and controls for the three station types. They've done this kind of analysis before in other states and so it's just a different approach, if you will, for the comparison of test-only, test-and-repair, and Gold Shield.

CHAIR LAMARE: Smog Check Station Performance, that committee consists of Jeffrey and Dennis. And Dennis has suggested that the remaining research budget that we have be allocated to that committee to bring in for our - to support our report for this year on that subject. So I'm going to take that as a motion, Dennis -

MEMBER DECOTA: Yes, please.

CHAIR LAMARE: - that you would like to allocate the remaining research budget to the Smog Check Stations Performance committee, but you would like the committee to work with our Executive Director to define a research, an RFP, that you would like for the Committee to authorize the Executive Director and the subcommittee to move ahead with advertising and getting bids on a proposal. If we're not going to meet in April, then I think we really need to authorize the Executive Director to move ahead with the contract without any further review by the Committee. Is there a second?

MEMBER HISSERICH: I'll second it.

CHAIR LAMARE: Seconded by John Hisserich. Okay, now, do we have to have public testimony on the motion?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, ma'am.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. I recognize Mr. Ward and then Mr. Rice. MR. WARD: Madam Chair and Members, Randall Ward, California Emissions Testing Industries Association. I'm a little frustrated and I feel like I've put forth a good deal of energy, and others have as well, with regard to a request that the chairman made, the former chair, made of the industry and Mr. Carlisle, probably last September timeframe. And as a consequence, Mr. Carlisle convened at least three meetings where the industry was together talking about issues relative to performance, what was important, what wasn't important, the kinds of things that Steve -Dr. Gould and Rocky felt were important, and those discussions really were trying to crystallize and synthesize that information. The issue of performance is an extremely ambiguous term. And prior to giving the Executive Officer the authority to initiate a contract for a specific type of study, I think this Committee should be allowed to finish what it started. I have not heard anything. The meetings were cancelled in December as a result of the holidays and nothing has happened since. And I envisioned them as being productive or I wouldn't have attended, I wouldn't have prepared information that was requested by your Executive Secondly, on this committee, this is no criticism

of Mr. DeCota, but he has a parochial interest in this

issue. I don't think he should be on the committee, okay, on the subcommittee. It should be two people that do not have an interest. Thirdly, with regard to Mr. Williams - Dr. Williams' information and the kinds of things that he is doing statistically, I think those things should be studied. In other words, they're presented to us as I did this. There is nothing that allows us to raise any questions or issues that had he taken the opportunity to ask might have considered important. I've raised a number of issues relating to data and statistics that I think are particularly important that, to this point, have been ignored. So in any event, those are my comments. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Mr. Ward. Mr. Rice? I just would comment that there's another committee called Smog Check Program Incentives. We haven't talked about that yet, but that's what we thought the meetings were about. Mr. Rice?

MR. RICE: Yes, good afternoon. Bud Rice, Quality Tune-Up Shops. Two quick things. One, I would echo with Mr. Ward in saying that industry has put a number of things on the table in terms of what we'd like to see in terms of performance evaluation. I'd almost like to see us crystallize that to the extent that when you then go out and try to get somebody to comment on that, that's the criteria. Otherwise, they'll come back with another whole set of

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

criteria and we're chasing some other rabbit around the hole. So I'd like to see that stuff crystallized a little bit. And then in terms of having Rocky empowered to go do the contract and finish off the contract, and I know Rocky and I like Rocky, but if I was sitting on the Committee, I'd like to see him get it all the way to the goal line, have you guys have one more chance to take a look-see and then either by email or whatever you want to do, say, this makes sense to me, Rocky, you've got a green light with my vote, and then off he goes. One last check, one last set of eyes from you guys prior to pulling the trigger. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Mr. Rice. Other comments? Dean Saito?

MR. SAITO: Just one note on station performance. I think we heard last week from Mr. Carlock that the EMFAC model does not take into account performance model. In fact, it doesn't distinguish between test-only and test-and-repair. I think that's something that this Committee needs to address as to - I think we heard Chief Mehl suggest that it should, but, in fact, the mobile source model doesn't and I think that's something that this subcommittee needs to look into and address once and for all.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Other comments? Rocky?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, going back to Randy Ward's comments. You're absolutely right. The meetings were on incentives, they

weren't on performance measures. They were on incentivising consumers, incentivising stations, and incentivising technicians. The other issue, I don't have a problem with waiting on the contract, the only problem is, we're going to be pushed into the next fiscal year. Because the end of June is the end of this fiscal year and to get a contract, it's labor intensive and it's time-consuming.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay.

MR. CARLISLE: I'm not suggesting that you should give me any special authority for the contract. What I'm suggesting is if we're going to do that and undertake that road, we need to do it posthaste because even if entails another special meeting prior to the contract.

CHAIR LAMARE: Right. Okay, I'm going to recognize two Members of IMRC and then Randy Ward wants to have another comment.

Gideon, did you have yours up? Okay, John?

MEMBER HISSERICH: My question was the expenditure of that money to do this doesn't have to occur in the fiscal year, it has to be allocated in the fiscal year?

CHAIR LAMARE: Encumbered.

MR. CARLISLE: It has to be billed, yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: No, it doesn't have to billed. It needs to be encumbered with a contract.

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, it's got to be encumbered, yes. The contract has to be in place.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Okay, so basically what I'm asking I guess is if it's by the end of June, if the group met in May and saw a draft proposal, the question would be could you get a bid out, do it, and then encumber it?

MR. CARLISLE: No.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Okay, so that's your concern on the timing, okay. Thanks.

MR. CARLISLE: Right.

CHAIR LAMARE: Gideon?

MEMBER KRACOV: Just a follow-up to John's question, if you were to put together some sort of outline as to what the bid would look like and if the Committee were to do that along with you, Rocky, and were to solicit some responses, would we be able to do that by May so that this Committee then in May could review those responses and then make a decision as to whether to encumber the funds? Is there enough timing to do that on both before May or before June 31st or 30th?

MR. CARLISLE: We could get the request for proposal out and we could get the bids, we could receive bids. If you're suggesting we wait to award the bids, that's almost automated based on low bid. There are other criteria we could have into the RFP, but we could probably do that mid-May and I'm guessing we'd be okay, yes. If all the other footwork was done prior to that.

CHAIR LAMARE: Could I just clarify with you that this Committee

is able to contract with research from Sierra Research under the ARB's existing contract and doesn't have to go through a bidding process, because ARB is willing to provide research support to this Committee from its contractor. Isn't that correct?

MR. CARLISLE: That is correct, but when we've looked at that, it's been easier said than done, if you will. I don't know - I know there was some research money left on the Sierra Contract, I don't know if they can do it for us direct or if it's got to be vetted by ARB before it comes to us.

CHAIR LAMARE: But I believe that we can draw a distinction between the process of going out on our own completely independent of ARB to encumber a contract with a consultant for advice, versus working with the existing structure and just getting some additional data runs or some additional analysis or a report specific to the IMRC's questions.

MR. CARLISLE: Absolutely.

CHAIR LAMARE: So there really are several options here. It does seem late in the year to be talking about going out to seek an independent consultant on our own. I recall when we did the consumer survey that it was extremely time-consuming in terms of getting DCA and DCA's legal counsel to approve our contract and we were substantially delayed in implementing that contract and it did not come into play,

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

the research results, for another year. So I am a little - I'm less than confident that we could bring in an independent consultant this late in the game. And one reason that I like the motion of delegating to the Committee and the Executive Director was that it allows us to have the flexibility to move ahead and explore our options with the research assistance that's available to us without having to go through a full-blown RFP process looking for someone who, right now, we don't really know who that is or what their qualifications are or what they're going to be expected to do for us. It's just a little late. Are there other comments on the motion to provide the Committee with consulting assistance? Jeffrey?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I guess Randy Ward's comments could be put another way. It would nice to have written documentation. If I make a presentation or Emily Wimberger to make it not about me, that's certainly true and I think peer review is an important thing to do, so I'm not arguing against that. Written reports come at a substantial cost in that it's a lot easier to wing a PowerPoint presentation than to write everything down. I'm not saying they shouldn't be written, it's just a lot more work.

CHAIR LAMARE: Indeed.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: So if what Randy Ward's saying that it might be useful to have me try to write down say, redo the

Sample D study again, I'm in a position to do that more emphatically now, and then we'll try to put it out for some peer review and maybe then a consultant would be paid to peer review it, or several of them would be. I think that would be a sensible use of funds. I don't think that having a consultant just look at one aspect of these issues is going to be that useful to us, because it's a little too complex.

CHAIR LAMARE: Rocky?

MR. CARLISLE: With regard to the Sample D analysis, I think that's been, to some extent, peer reviewed by other agencies. I know ARB - or BAR redid that sample, came to the same conclusion. Sierra Research redid that sample and they also came to the same conclusion.

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes, but we have none of this on the record.

MR. CARLISLE: We don't have it on the record, no.

CHAIR LAMARE: We have no written response to our - that seems like the minimum that needs to happen is that we get a letter from each of them to that effect. Other comments?

MEMBER DECOTA: Only - Madam Chair, Dennis DeCota. Only that the whole idea of getting this assistance is exactly what Jeff just eluded to and his comment was to give it

substantial creditability as far as our annual report.

24 | CHAIR LAMARE: Well, we do have a motion.

MEMBER HISSERICH: If I may, Madam Chair? I'm not clear exactly

at this juncture where we are with the motion. This would be to authorize the Executive Director - and is that with the assistance of the subcommittee or -

CHAIR LAMARE: Right, with the guidance of the subcommittee.

MEMBER HISSERICH: - to craft a - or to consider the possibility

of hiring a consultant with -

CHAIR LAMARE: To craft a proposal.

MEMBER HISSERICH: That we will or we won't review?

CHAIR LAMARE: That we will not review for a total of not to exceed \$15,000.00.

MEMBER HISSERICH: And that - just because I seconded this, I

want to make sure what I seconded, and this is going to be a

review of the station performance issue; is that correct?

CHAIR LAMARE: To support the Committee and its work on the

review of station performance issues.

MEMBER HISSERICH: Okay. And -

CHAIR LAMARE: Do you want to withdraw the second?

MEMBER HISSERICH: Yes, I will because I'm a little confused.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, that's fine. Okay, so we have no motion on the floor and I think our other option is to have a meeting in April to - perhaps it should only be a Smog Check Station Performance committee meeting, but if the Committee and the Executive Director believe that they need this support, they need to be prepared to have a meeting in April with an agenda item that's pre-prepared and noticed for this agenda.

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

So I see a couple of options ahead. One is that you could use this time next month to have this committee come and discuss these issues and be in a position to then recommend something to the full Committee on further research that's necessary or support, consulting assistance; or we could have the whole Committee here to work on these issues and any others that are going to come up here on the next half hour or so on our report. Any other comments on this item?

Mr. Nickey - oh, sorry, Randy, Randy Ward. And I do agree with Randy that we should rethink our Committee composition that maybe this is not the best committee for Dennis to be on and maybe we need to juggle some committee assignments or notice those committee meetings for public -

MALE: Madam Chair? Weren't we having open discussion based on the motion, but the motion's been refrained - withdrawn, I should say.

CHAIR LAMARE: The motion is withdrawn.

MALE: So there shouldn't be anymore public comment.

CHAIR LAMARE: True, but Randy had indicated his desire to speak before that.

MR. WARD: This is just procedural and it's from a hat that I wore in the past. I believe by vote of this Committee, you can encumber the money and it doesn't have to be to a specific contract or necessarily nailed down to exactly what you want it to do.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

MR. WARD: So you could encumber this money by vote as long as there is some degree of specificity as to what it's intended for.

|| CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, okay.

MR. WARD: And I do have another comment, but I think -

CHAIR LAMARE: It was about the motion?

|| MR. WARD: Yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: Yes, no motion. So I just would advise Dennis

and the rest of the Committee that I think there's a point

here about the committee composition. Let's go on to Future

Directions of Smog Check and who's in charge of that

committee?

MR. CARLISLE: Once again, I don't have that printout. I had prepared them for this meeting and I'm not sure what happened to them.

MEMBER HEASTON: Roger and I, Eldon. I think a lot of it still stems from the same issues as the SIP is that we need to take a look at what some of those proposals are and then there's a few issues that Roger can address, I'm sure.

CHAIR LAMARE: Other comments on Future Directions of Smog

Check? I think it really needs to be well beyond the SIP,

because one of our needs here is to get a vision of where

we're going with Smog Check, and what we're becoming aware

of are so many different programmatic directions that are

24

25

headed not necessarily in the same direction, and, of course, you've got to start with what's proposed in the SIP, but as was mentioned in the forum in Southern California last week, there are OBD issues, implementation issues, that are not in the SIP that are ready where other states are exceeding what we're doing and we need to bring those issues to the table and get them out in the public arena. So I would like everyone who has issues about our job. where the Smog Check is going, what it's going to look like in 2010, what it's going to look like in 2014, to write these up in an email and send it to Rocky and Rocky will send it to Eldon and Roger and probably to the rest of us and make sure that this committee is encompassing everything that we want to talk about when we envision a future Smog Check Program. Things are changing out there. We've got diesels, we've got - should we be considering heavy-duty Smog Check in our Committee? We don't have the legislative authority, or do we? Where are we going with all of this whole package, RSD, OBD monitoring? I'm very intrigued by the proposal that OBD III monitoring, remote monitoring of OBD systems begin with voluntary participation through licensed compliance stations. I think we need to look at that. Other comments? What do you have up here on the -

MEMBER HISSERICH: That's the list.

MR. CARLISLE: That's the subcommittee list.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

MR. CARLISLE: I don't have the printed copy, but I do have it -

CHAIR LAMARE: Excellent, good thinking. So OBD III should be

on here. Program avoidance, Bruce Hotchkiss and Jeffrey

Williams. Bruce, do you want review where you're at on

that? No?

MEMBER HOTCHKISS: I don't think we're ready. Jeffrey seems to have something.

CHAIR LAMARE: All right.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Well, as Rocky said, there's now the data on the out-of-state registrations or whatever, international registrations or -

MR. CARLISLE: IRP, yes.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I thank you. But another source of data - I'm always looking for data here, is to be made available by Dean Saito and the South Coast Air Quality Management District and their Smoker's Hotline, is that what it's called? Smoking Vehicle Hotline. It's not when you see somebody smoking in the car, it's when the car is smoking. We supposedly have - we'll get some of those call-in vehicle plates and I will match them to the VID data. What we're fearful what we'll find - or hopeful, I'm not sure what emotion here, is that those cars chronically have failed Smog Check, and in fact, probably are the repeated failures, so that will be an interesting result. And I believe I can

2

3

4 5

6

7

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

25

do that statistical analysis quite simply and soon.

CHAIR LAMARE: I think that would be a great way to bring up the issue of what do you do about chronic failures in that committee report. Other comments on program avoidance?

Smog Check Program Incentives. Had some meetings on this and where are we going?

Well, I'm unaware of the meetings until this MEMBER NICKEY: moment or moments ago. In terms of this particular thing for the incentives for the technicians in the shops, terrific that's occurring, I'd be interested to hear more about them. The one that troubles me in terms of how to do it is incentives for consumers or for motorists, a group that sometimes represent here, I don't know whether the carrot or the stick works in this. I think there were probably - have used about as much of the stick as we can and I'm not sure how to get the carrot into it and make people understand that it's really something that's in the larger sense a desirable public benefit to have this occur. If the health agencies that spend as much effort as they do on other aspects of incentivising folks to recycle and not smoke and do other good things could be similarly incentivised or motivated to incentivise the public to get their cars cleaned up because it's a good thing to do, it would be terrific. I'm not sure exactly how to do that, but I think that might be one avenue to try to get folks to at

least think in those terms. Actually, the hybrid vehicles are probably, to some degree, a piece of that. There are some incentives for folks - incentives, of course, are also probably related to mileage and high-vehicle lanes and all that stuff, but there is some evidence of public motivation to do a better thing in terms of cleaning up the vehicle emissions, so we'll have to work more on that and think more about that. And then in terms of the things that are the incentives for the shops and for the technicians, I'd like to hear more about that.

MR. CARLISLE: The meetings we had, as Randy alluded to, we had several meetings, but toward the end of the year, it got a little tough to get, number one, a meeting room, get everybody so they could be there at one time, and the intent was to get some kind of consensus from those stakeholders before I brought it to the Committee. There's numerous ideas out there, but consensus is a real issue. You've got to get everybody to agree on something. That's what we were working on and I will have those meetings again, but to date we haven't.

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, this was proposed from the industry as a report topic area that we should be working on and so I think we really need to get focused on it and produce some results, whether they're consensus results or not. If there were notes from the prior meetings about the different

ideas -

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. CARLISLE: I will provide those, yes.

CHAIR LAMARE: - those need to go out to the Committee Members.

I really think that here is where the area of program avoidance might also be included. What are the incentives to motorist not to avoid the program? What incentives can be put forward to entice those who aren't complying with the program to do so? In fact, I would be somewhat persuaded that these two areas ought to be merged unless there's more meat to the program avoidance report. And Jeffrey, you're working on three reports. I think that's - you're going to have to get a consultant and wrap up - so I was very struck in Diamond Bar that the panelists in the roundtable had really nothing to say about incentives. What they wanted to see happen were more sticks, more - a tighter structure to the program to improve performance and that what the industry perceives as an important breakthrough for the program to be incentive-based is not shared by others who are concerned about Smog Check; consultants, experts, public And that the only incentives that I have heard about that stick in my mind are incentives about the size of the cert, how much money you pay for a cert or how much money a shop pays for a cert, and \$8.00, I'm not persuaded that that's any kind of an incentive. So I think it's incumbent upon those who have argued for an incentive

program, the members of the industry, to come forward with some really exciting proposals that turn people on and get those aired here in this Committee and let's do it soon. So that perhaps is another committee meeting that should be noticed and we should have open to all IMRC Members and the committee should be hearing presentations and we should shine some light on what could be incentives for motorists, shop owners and technicians. What I'm hearing so far, and, obviously, we haven't gone very deeply, but what I'm hearing so far is there's not a lot of there, there. I recognize Dean Saito.

MR. SAITO: I think from the South Coast perspective, we're hearing a lot of concerns about our voluntary remote sensing program where the consumers - it's a voluntary participation program where we're offering up to \$500.00 in repair, or up to \$2,000.00 to scrap a vehicle, if they're low-income eligible. And the concern is that's not going to be enough incentive to get a consumer to participate in the program. What we've tried to add to this mix is that we're only going to invite those consumers who've identified as a high-emitter as those consumers who've had at least one failed Smog Check test so they would know what the value is of a \$500.00 repair or a \$2,000.00 worth of scrap. But if that's enough to get a certain percentage of consumers to participate in the program, then we're going to be hard-

pressed to make this program cost-effective and achieve the cost-effectiveness threshold under the Moyer program of \$14,300 and that's going to be bad news in terms of making districts' remote sensing programs successful because we won't have a source of funding in using AB923 funds for this purpose.

CHAIR LAMARE: What is your anticipated timeframe now on getting some input back from your program?

MR. SAITO: I think we just heard from ARB that approval of our program is eminent and I was just given the authority to go forward with the program. We just received our first wave of permit approvals from Caltrans for being on the freeway onramps, so that's good news. We're going to be able to capture the commute hours from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., so we anticipate - that was going to be a very important criteria for us to show cost-effectiveness if we were able to capture the commute hours with that volume of vehicles. So we anticipate the program - we're going to start our program probably this week.

CHAIR LAMARE: All right. Thank you. Mr. Solorzano?

MEMBER SOLORZANO: Yes, I had a question. How does your agency perform outreach to the low-income community to promote the incentive programs you spoke of?

MR. SAITO: This program - one of the guidance criteria by CARB that they've specified under AB923 is that we not advertise

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

a program because they don't want - they're fearful that we're going to get cars that typically don't drive on the road, just to participate in the program to take advantage of the scrappage amount. So we're not advertising the program as to where the remote-sensing teams are going to be located. And so really the purpose of this is to identify high-emitting vehicles actually driving on the roadway. So we haven't done a whole lot of outreach, whether it be to low-income communities or to whoever, because we're just trying to identify high-emitting vehicles on the roadway and then we'll subsequently contact the consumers offering this program.

MEMBER SOLORZANO: But if there's no advertising, isn't there any forum for public information?

MR. SAITO: Forum for public information -

MEMBER SOLORZANO: Yes, how is public - this is public information, right?

MR. SAITO: Yes, it is.

MEMBER SOLORZANO: Right.

MR. SAITO: And we have - we do it on our website, we have this program, it just doesn't advertise the location of where these remote sensing teams are. The governing board did approve \$4 million for this program, so -

CHAIR LAMARE: Dean, tell him how the owner - the vehicle owners know about the program.

MR. SAITO: Oh, the vehicle owners are going to know about the program through correspondence through our contractor.

We've contracted out with the Foundation of California

Community Colleges -

MEMBER SOLORZANO: Okay.

MR. SAITO: - to reach out and notify the consumer once their vehicle has been identified and then through the Foundation of California Community Colleges, they will inform them about the low-income eligibility program.

MEMBER SOLORZANO: And what type of timeline from the date that they receive the notice of the failure to getting information from the community college that they could qualify for this program?

MR. SAITO: Well, they'll set up an appointment and hopefully it will be within one or two weeks of notification. They'll set up an appointment and collect all that information upon arrival at the referee station.

MEMBER SOLORZANO: Okay, thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, so, so far we've identified two committees that will need to do some really intensive work in the next month. One is Smog Check Station Performance, the other one is the Program Incentives. Now what about Particulate Matter Testing, Gideon?

MEMBER KRACOV: I haven't done anything yet on this. I know that this is an issue that I think has been brought up in

the South Coast SIP, we talked about this morning, but to a certain extent, I'm really starting from ground zero on this, so it's going to take some work.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: I know that I was responsible for adding this to the list and you weren't here at that time and I thought, well, here's something that Gideon will be very interested in because it's not only a criteria pollutant, but a toxic air contaminant. But given the results of the research that we saw last week and that we, I believe, have in our packets - or no, that will be on the website, about particulate testing, you saw that and I really wonder if we should try to - the colored smoke - I'd like to ask the other Members of the Committee if they feel that this committee is now timely. Because if this represents the most research on particulate matter testing at this time, should we be spending our time this year working on this issue, or should we take Gideon's effort and put it into the something more focused where we might be able to have a more immediate impact?

MEMBER KRACOV: I have two comments. The first is, isn't this

possibly going to be something you can talk about in the SIP

subcommittee or -

CHAIR LAMARE: We could, but neither ARB nor the South Coast now have particulate testing in their SIPs. We could address it - it might be more in future directions, what's likely to

come up beyond the SIP.

MEMBER KRACOV: Maybe it can go in there. And the second comment I have is, you can reassign me, but as long as it's not to the Smog Check Station Performance subcommittee.

CHAIR LAMARE: Well said, Gideon. You knew where I was going there, didn't you? Other comments about particulate matter testing? And you're available for reassignment? But I think maybe in future directions that particulate matter testing should be included in the list of things to consider in future directions. So you're refusing Smog Check Station Performance.

MEMBER KRACOV: I'm not refusing, it's just not my first choice.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Well, we need to put you somewhere, so think about that. Moving on to - I kind of - but who's got two assignments here? Eldon has two assignments, Jeff has three. Jeff has to give up something.

MEMBER HEASTON: I can give up the Future Directions, I don't mind.

CHAIR LAMARE: Eldon can give up Future and Gideon can move to

Future. But I still have a problem with what to do with

Dennis. High-emitter profile analysis. Jeffrey, do we need
a committee on this?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Well, only to keep reminding the Executive

Officer that we would like to have a report from the group that actually does it.

1 M

MR. CARLISLE: That's still forthcoming. What we're going to do in the interim is have a staff meeting with BAR - BAR staff, ARB staff, involved in the HEP.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: One way all these things connect is through the high-emitter profile because it's whether cars are directed or not and that's affecting how we can measure station performance.

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, let's throw it into Smog Check Station

Performance then.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: In a sense, that's very similar.

CHAIR LAMARE: Can we do that?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: We can and that's how I was going to treat it anyway. But it really is a big issue how that - not the HEP as hypothetical works, but the actual implementation of the HEP by - not by BAR but by their contractor and I think we really want to hear about what is happening there. And so that's why I thought it was a separate issue.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, but I think that's all background to Smog

Check Performance. The only reason that we talk about HEP

is because they're directed vehicles. So maybe we call it

directed vehicles and Smog Check testing performance or

something like that. I would propose that I go on that

committee, that Dennis goes on the SIP committee and becomes

a SIP expert. Do you want to think about it, Dennis?

MEMBER DECOTA: I have no interest in the SIP.

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: You don't want to be interested in what the ARB is going to be mandating on Smog Check? I think it's a good Okay, well, we will suspend our discussion of committee assignments since we don't have willing partners to play blackjack here. But I think that is one way to go as - to switch that out at some point or to find another - I wish we could have three people per committee. that's one of the reason why we don't have very functional committees, because we only have two people per committee and a three-person committee works much better for balance. Are there any comments now on the report planning? MR. WARD: Madam Chair, Committee Members, Randall Ward, California Emissions Testing Industries Association. think we're talking a little bit about differences in vernacular between incentives and performance measures because literally everything that was discussed relative to incentives had to do with establishment of some performance measure so you could then have an incentive to show improvement in performance. In fact, Dr. Gould was talking about specific triggers in the data that could be used to assess technician and station performance and then you'd have some kind of incentive to try to track improvement to see how your incentives work over time, but you did literally have to have some measure of performance in place

to begin the work. I think Rocky and I may disagree.

1 Secondly, I find it kind of interesting that Bar Chief Mehl 2 is in today and she's talking about her outreach contract, 3 and I don't know what this is, \$4 or \$5 million. And once 4 again, this is one of the few issues that Dennis and I 5 likely embrace together. Industry didn't have any opportunity to comment on that contract. 6 The outline for 7 that contract was never presented to this Committee based on 8 all the testimony that you all have heard over the ensuing 9 years on customer - or consumer incentives and program 10 avoidance and all those kinds of things. And I, for one, 11 would have liked to have seen at least some statistical 12 basis for determining how this was going to somehow improve 13 the state of the Smog Check Program, either performance from 14 consumers or performance from technicians or performance 15 from station owners or reaction by the general public at 16 large, I don't know. They're going to spend \$4 or \$5 17 million and what was the basis for that? I frankly think 18 that's something this Committee has a clear responsibility 19 for and it shouldn't be debated in a vacuum. It should be -

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, thank you for your comment.

there should have been some elaboration on it.

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. WARD: In any event, on the issue of incentives and station performance, I think it is a difficult issue, but I think that the industry can come together on the combination of incentives and performance. I think it needs to be

bifurcated, though. I don't think there's a real connect between the consumer relationship with the kind of thing that we were talking about in this meeting and I wanted to clear that up for you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

MR. WARD: Thank you very much.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay. Anyone want to comment? I will say that
Chief Mehl has talked to us several times about her public
education contract and to the BAR Advisory Group about it.
And it has been traditional in the Bureau that they do
public education. They typically have a several million
dollar contract with a PR firm and they advertise about what
they do and why it's important and what the health benefits
are, so that was clearly not in our purview, it is not our
responsibility to do public education. So I guess I
disagree. Any other comment? Bruce?

MEMBER HOTCHKISS: Well, I would agree with you. BAR has a variety of different areas that they're involved in. It isn't just smog inspection and I know that they do outreach on all of them. They have - I know they have a new auto body program that they're trying to promote. We do - I say we because I do work for the department as well, consumer protection as far as general auto repair. I don't know, I didn't hear Chief Mehl say specifically that they were awarding the contract on the Smog Check Program. I heard

25

her say that they were looking at a public outreach program. CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, thank you. Now, another thing I'm hearing here today is that in terms of our final report, we may want to take our two subcommittees, one on Station Performance and one on Incentives, and meld that together in some recommendations. In other words, I don't think we should assume that just because we have different committees looking at different aspects of this that we wouldn't - when we get around to the final report, have some blended analysis and recommendations to make based on the total committees' work which is done in this forum and the public On the committee side, we have these two-person committees based on the Bagley-Keene Act, admonition that we must advertise as public hearings any meeting with three or more members. So we will want to do probably some public meetings on Committee work, but we don't want to have every committee consultation have to be noticed for ten days and in an accessible room where the public can attend. other comments on the report in general, where we're going with this, and your specific assignments? I think by next meeting that we have as a whole Committee, we should be getting firm on our committee assignments and what we're going to be doing so we can switch up to them and we can kind of recombine the committees, if needed, but we should make those decisions soon. No more comments?

Executive Officer's Activity Report?

1

2

CHAIR LAMARE:

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. CARLISLE: So some extent, we went through it with these report planning issues, but some of the things, for example, like I mentioned earlier, I just did receive the IRP data from DMV, so I've been in the process of creating a database for that so we can import that data. I've also been working with Cindy Stover at the foundation and she's also been working with the DMV data and the DMV database, so we're working together to create a process where we can - it makes it a little bit more friendly when we import this data because right now it's - I'm sure as Dr. Williams would attest, it's a pretty ugly format when we receive it. And so we'd like an easier process and we're actually working on With regard to other activities, I had spoke with Eldon Heaston and he expressed the desire to visit a couple centralized lanes in Arizona and Colorado to see how they work compared decentralized lanes, and so I wanted to put that before the Committee. I do have one out-of-state trip left that's not already spoken for. I've got one to I/M solutions in June, but I have one that I didn't use the first part of this year because I wasn't aware it had been approved, and so we can actually use it to go out of state on this trip if -

CHAIR LAMARE: So move - well, who - Eldon moves and who seconds

1 that Eldon can use that trip? Right, is that what the issue 2 is? 3 MR. CARLISLE: Eldon has his transportation paid for. I would 4 use that -5 CHAIR LAMARE: You're going to use that for you to go. 6 Jeffrey moves approval for the Executive Director to travel 7 out of state with Committee Member Eldon Heaston getting 8 research for the Committee and report back and -9 MR. CARLISLE: And report back to the Committee, yes. 10 CHAIR LAMARE: And report back to the Committee and Gideon 11 Kracov seconded that motion. Any discussion? Any public 12 comment? All those in favor? 13 ALL MEMBERS: Aye. 14 CHAIR LAMARE: Anyone opposed? Any abstentions? So approved. 15 Is that it? 16 MR. CARLISLE: Okay, basically that concludes my report. 17 CHAIR LAMARE: Gideon? 18 MEMBER KRACOV: Yes, do you have any update for us on the status 19 of BAR's evap regs? 20 They're going through the process now. MR. CARLISLE: 21 taken all the public comment, so they're analyzing that and that will be finalized and it will move forward in the 22 23 process. I'm not sure if there's anything that would compel 24 them at this point to change the regs, but we'll probably

25

know within about a month.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MEMBER KRACOV: And the second issue, just following from our last discussion, so we have a certain amount budgeted, \$15,000.00 to \$17,000.00, that we're not using for this fiscal year. Do have any proposal as to what you want to do with that? Should we bring it back to the next meeting?

Maybe you can just let us know what you think about that.

MR. CARLISLE: There are some equipment issues. We're probably going to need a new printer. There's some of it that can be allocated toward that as far as office equipment. So other than that, no. And with State budgets, everybody is always - it seems to be the norm to spend and not leave any dime on the table and I'm not - we left several thousand dollars on the table last year and I'm sure we'll do the same this year.

MEMBER KRACOV: Thank you.

MR. CARLISLE: But it's - we added it in case we needed it for, like I say, the consulting and the contracts, that kind of thing.

||CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Nickey?

MEMBER NICKEY: Back to the statistical data from BAR, they haven't updated the Executive Summary in quite some time.

Is there some reason for that that you know of?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes, that's the new NGET and -

MEMBER NICKEY: That's the new game, we don't get any information?

MR. CARLISLE: No, it's coming, but they haven't completed that

part of the process yet. And I've been told by the end of

this year all that will be in place and so the Executive

Summary will once again be available.

MEMBER NICKEY: That means for two years we're not going to have any data.

MR. CARLISLE: Well, they can backdate it. They've just got to get the process in place. They're collecting the data on a regular basis. It's just that you don't have the data warehouse to manipulate the data and present it in the format that it's been presented in the past.

MEMBER NICKEY: Old data is no data to me. I'm curious what happened last month and the month before, not two years ago.

MR. CARLISLE: No, I understand. The data's available if you want to manipulate it, it's just they don't have the automated processes yet.

MEMBER NICKEY: Okay, I don't quite understand what manipulate it means, but -

MR. CARLISLE: In other words, if you want to take a million records and parse out the way they break out fail rates, for example, by model year, they break out the number of initial tests, they break the number of certificates issued, that data is available, but it has just got to be processed so that you get the result that you want. In other words, how many tests were done. It's just in the raw data format

right now.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. Okay. I know Mr. DeCota still wants to talk about research consulting assistance for the report.

I would like to put that under 11, Future Agenda Items, for now, since we didn't complete that and move on to the legislative update and get that over with.

--000--

CHAIR LAMARE: So we're on Tab -

MR. CARLISLE: Tab 4.

CHAIR LAMARE: Tab 4, is there anyone here to talk about legislative items? I see that Chris Morfas wants to address the committee. Can we skip to that and then go back and cover other things?

MR. CARLISLE: Absolutely. That would be AB616 and that's one that we supported - we recommended in our report. We sent a letter of support last week to Assemblyman Jones and you have a copy of that letter in your packet.

CHAIR LAMARE: I believe that Mr. Morfas has passed around a fact sheet on this bill; is that correct? Welcome, Chris.

MR. MORFAS: Thank you, Chair Lamare, fellow Committee Members, fellow fans of the Smog Check Program. My name is Chris Morfas. I'm the legislative liaison with the Sac Metro Air Quality Management District. It's a pleasure to be here today. We are the proud sponsors of Assembly Bill 616, which as per the longstanding IMRC recommendation, would

1 institute an annual Smog Check for motor vehicle 15 years or 2 older while retaining current exemptions for those vehicles 3 not subject to the longstanding biennial program. 4 bill in its current form is introduced to do three simple 5 things; one, create that annual check to which I just 6 referred; two, it would steer proceeds resulting from the 7 two million new certificates that would result toward the Consumer Assistance Program to provide additional repair 8 9 support and scrappage support as well for the people who 10 need it; and three, it would direct BAR, the Bureau of 11 Automotive Repair for those people watching at home, to 12 establish regulations by which they could exempt vehicles or 13 classes of vehicles that would be most likely to pass such 14 an annual check, the idea being to minimize the number of passes that result from this legislation. So that's the 15 16 short of it. I've included in a packet, that I believe 17 Rocky has distributed, a fact sheet from Assemblymember 18 Jones' office, a sheet with some frequently-asked questions, 19 a copy of the bill itself, as well as a sample support 20 letter for those people or organizations so inclined to let 21 Mr. Jones or the Assembly Transportation Committee know that 22 you or your organization support the bill. The bill is 23 scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Transportation Committee on April 16th. 24

CHAIR LAMARE: Questions for Mr. Morfas? Dennis DeCota?

25

19

24

25

MEMBER DECOTA: I can't find out exactly where I read this in the bill, but I believe it says referred by test-only. Will the bill - does the bill mean that due to the fact that there's regulations in currently that give some parody between Gold Shield CAP performing stations, the same parody in this bill with test-only as far as referred vehicles to the program?

MEMBER DECOTA: What I'm asking you is I believe the bill specifies vehicles directed by test-only.

CHAIR LAMARE: That all vehicles subject to this bill will be directed to test-only?

MEMBER DECOTA: I believe it's Background on the opening fact sheet page and I believe it would be the fifth paragraph, are those directed to a test-only station qualify for up to \$500.00 in repair assistance. There's proposed regulations that will give Gold Shield CAP facilities parody with direction of vehicles that is proposed regs by BAR. this encompass those proposed regs, is my question.

MR. MORFAS: The legislation wouldn't effect those regulations whether or not they're enacted. The legislation would simply send money to the Consumer Assistance Program. It's up to BAR as a regulatory agency to determine which motorists are eligible to receive those CAP funds.

MEMBER DECOTA: You've answered my question, thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Mr. Nickey? 1 MEMBER NICKEY: Well, I'd just like to point out the wording on 2 the actual section here. Line 7 says "All funds generated 3 through additional inspection fees shall be deposited in 4 high," etcetera, etcetera. That sounds to me like what I 5 collect for an inspection fee is going to be confiscated. 6

Can't we say certificates?

MR. MORFAS: 8 leg counsel be improved in that way and that's something we 9 would certainly take under consideration. Our target is 10 certainly the certificate fees and not to imply that -

I'm sure it is, that's -MEMBER NICKEY:

12 13 14

11

7

going to be confiscated or anything like at all. The idea is to use the \$8.25 for the certificates to support the Consumer Assistance Program.

MR. MORFAS: - charges for actually conducting the test are

16

17

18

15

MEMBER NICKEY: I agree, it's just that it should be clarified. I didn't think anybody's going to come out and confiscate my inspection fees, but that's what it says.

It's been suggested that the wording as came out of

19

20

21

MR. MORFAS: Right, thank you for pointing that out. This is the official version of the bill. We wanted to include that in your packet and of course the bill is subject to amendments as we go through the process.

22 23

CHAIR LAMARE: Other comments? Thank you, Mr. Morfas. luck on your bill.

24 25

MR. MORFAS: Chair Lamare, thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, continue with the legislative agenda.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay. A question for you, Madam Chair. Given what our legal counsel stated this morning, do we want to just focus on legislation that was a result of our report, or do we want to cover the span of legislation that deals with Smog Check?

CHAIR LAMARE: If I understand what legal counsel advised us
this morning that we would not be taking positions on bills,
but we would be in a position to advise legislators in cases
where their bills had something to do with items in our
reports or anything we had done research on.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay.

CHAIR LAMARE: As I understood your legislative tracking,
however, I thought it was your purpose to cast a net and see
what bills were out there that would have - be of interest
to the Committee given its scope and its work and many of
those bills we would of course not have any advice to give
the legislature, but it would have the Committee standpoint
of what other folks were proposing.

MR. CARLISLE: Correct.

CHAIR LAMARE: Okay.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay, so going back to AB99, there's been no change on that. That's the vehicle pollution control for alternative fuels. AB28 -

CHAIR LAMARE: Do you have a question, Mr. Nickey?

MEMBER NICKEY: Well, I actually have a comment. There was a question the last time we brought this one up about whether it involved hybrid vehicles and just serendipitously I ran in to the author on the plane as we were leaving the meeting and I asked him and he said, yes, it was his intent to include hybrid vehicles, not just move all vehicles to totally alternative fuel -

MR. CARLISLE: Right.

MEMBER NICKEY: - but he wanted to wait and see what the hearings brought out, but he was open to hybrids.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay. AB218 by Assemblywoman Saldana. That's a recommendation we made, again, last year regarding late Smog Check fees and that did pass through Assembly Transportation yesterday. It goes on to the floor because the way it's cast they don't think it's got any fiscal issues, but I would respectfully disagree, so I think it might end up coming back to the fiscal committee, only because there's going to be issues with regard to programming and whatnot for that bill. But right now it's on to the floor. And there is significant support on that bill. I did add that yesterday from American Lung Association, Bay Area AQMD, Air Pollution Control Officers Association, which is CAPCOA, Coalition for Clean Air, the Planning and Conservation League, and the Sierra Club. And as of yesterday, there was

no opposition to the bill.

CHAIR LAMARE: Comments? Jeffrey Williams?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Just to clarify, what was the vote within the

Transportation Committee?

MR. CARLISLE: He didn't have the vote for me.

|| MEMBER WILLIAMS: Oh.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR LAMARE: May you can email Jeffrey about that.

MR. CARLISLE: The next one is AB255, the Smog Check I will. abatement increase. That hearing date was set for 3/8, March 8th, and there's been no change. It's been referred to the Committee on Transportation again. And AB616, the hearing date for that, like Chris mentioned, is April 9th. There is still no - as far as on the record, there is no support or any opposition to that bill yet either. And finally, SB23, that's the bill by Senator Cogdill relative to the San Joaquin program. And there were amendments to that. Basically what they did, they struck the word 'unified' from the text of the bill. That was the only change. And the hearing date they had - as today, so I haven't heard whether or not that hearing took place on that bill.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Rocky. Any questions or comments from

Members of the Committee on the legislative report? Any

public comments on the legislative report? Okay, thank you.

--000--

CHAIR LAMARE: So now we are open for our general public comments. Does anyone wish to talk to IMRC about anything in our purview? Bud Rice? Mr. Noriega [sic]? Okay, Bud Rice first.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Good afternoon, Bud Rice, Quality Tune-Up Shops. little potpourri of disjointed comments if I could. first one is I think moving off into the future when you're considering new things or things you want to talk about, I know that the Chief came up and was talking about a new piece of equipment and maybe making that modular-based, which I think is a great concept. And I think moving forward, anything that we may want to do in to the future should have that kind of a mindset to it so it's selfcontained little modules that we put together and get away from this big box, big solution theory and get it all down to manageable pieces. The second one is that I know there's been a lot of discussion regarding durable repairs. know I've said it a couple of times and please bear with me as I say it one more time, but there's really a number of components that are in play when it comes to durable repairs. There's the car. Sometimes it's a bad car and even though you fix it, it's a bad car. There's also the customer who's in play and so the public has a role to play. And then certainly the shop has a role to play as well. But in addition to that, it's the umbrella of the regulations

that the shops have to live under that also are in play in this thing. The smog machine is really nothing more than a That's really what it is. And at the point go/no-go gauge. where a car passes a smog test, what are we supposed to do? If it passes a smog test and we could get a more durable repair by going beyond that, then we've got a problem with the BAR saying we're over-selling stuff. I know I've said that before, but that's the problem. The smoq machine is not performance based. It's a qo/no-qo gauge for us and that's all we can do. So far as incentives go, we talked about incentives - one thing, and I remember one of the comments here was, but we've offered big dollars, we've offered all this kind of stuff and we can't seem to get any bang out of it, but one incentive might be that if you get a big gap savings, a guy failed here and you've got all the savings down here and he was able to get that through a repair, you're probably going to end up with a more durable repair, but maybe that guy gets to go a little bit longer before his next Smog Check. So maybe if he's on a two-year cycle, maybe he gets to go three. Now if I was a shop guy and I went to a customer and said, if I can move you down here a little bit, you might be able to get a little more time off of your next Smog Check, people might go for that. What's in it for me? Well, what's in it for me is I might be able to have my smog machine - I tell it that I've done

one of these super-Smog Checks and now I get more credit for bringing down the emissions some more, so there's something in it for me, you know, so far as me getting some - a pat on the back from the State. South Coast was up here talking about getting contracts with Caltrans and getting their machines, their remote sensing machines, over on the freeway onramps and off-ramps, that kind of thing (timer sounds) - with your indulgence, 30 more seconds, Chair?

CHAIR LAMARE: I think the way Vic was handling this was we would ask you to hold - hold your thought and then come back after -

MR. RICE: Certainly.

CHAIR LAMARE: - we've heard everyone else, trying to train people to do three minutes and figure out how to do the three minutes, but we certainly want to hear everything you have to say. Larry?

MR. NOBRIGA: Good afternoon. Larry Nobriga and I'm here representing the Automotive Service Councils of California.

A couple of thoughts on durability and quality of repairs.

It's been a concern as long as I've been coming to these meetings and I'm sure much longer than that. And one of the things that we find is in the Smog Check test-and-repair industry, if we want to replace a catalytic converter, we first have to certify, basically, that that vehicle is in fuel control. Yet a consumer can go to a muffler shop and

say, put a cat on. Then they go back and you've got a vehicle that barely passes, the cat's bad in six months because it's not in fuel control. And it might not be a bad idea to see if we can implement some kind of a program where if a cat is going to be replaced for compensation, that that vehicle first has to be certified that it is in fuel control.

CHAIR LAMARE: Could you explain?

MR. NOBRIGA: Fuel control, anything that - in California, basically, 80 and newer, the computer is controlling the air/fuel mixture. If our air/fuel mixture is bad, let's say the O2 sensor has gone bad, it's running excessively rich, it's going to take out a catalytic converter in a short period of time. So in the smog test-and-repair business, I have to make sure that car is in fuel control, the computer is capable of maintaining the correct air/fuel mixture for - CHAIR LAMARE: In fuel control, the computer is capable of managing the air/fuel ratio.

MR. NOBRIGA: Right, before I can sell that consumer a catalytic converter. They can go down to a muffler shop, tell the muffler shop to slap one on, the muffler shop slaps the cheapest thing on they possibly can, they go back and they pass their smog test, maybe barely. Like Bud says, the machine is nothing more than a go/no-go gauge, all right?

Our feeling is that by having to certify fuel control, many

of these repairs will be more durable and a better quality. That's the thing there. The other thing, we've got many members who, for whatever reason, don't want to be part of the Smog Check Program, yet they are experts within their market. Maybe they're exotics, maybe they're carbureted vehicles that people can't get fixed properly, and it might not be a bad idea to start including some of these shops somehow within a program so they can legally do Smog Check repairs properly.

CHAIR LAMARE: We need more discussion on that one, so maybe we could plan some of that, Rocky. Thank you for those suggestions. Anything else? Now, let's return to Bud Rice.

MR. RICE: Thank you for your indulgence. Again, just to

RICE: Thank you for your indulgence. Again, just to refresh, I was talking about the freeway onramps and off-ramps and using the remote-sensing machines. I'm still waiting to see if it works and at the point where we've got a report that says that it works, now you want to go spend some money to maybe try to implement something. Okay, now, like - I can sit down and bite my lip a little bit. But at the point where you don't even know if it works and you're going to start spending a bunch of money on it and basing programs off of it, I've got a problem with that one, I just do. The last thing on my list is -

CHAIR LAMARE: You have a problem with pilot programs?

MR. RICE: Well, I have a problem with pilot programs, but let's

do a pilot program and they've had one and they've had studies with - the ARB have had studies on it and we've never seen anything about how it works. Now one thing that's interesting is how numbers get moved around. At the point where a test-only station has a failure rate of this and a Gold Shield has a rate of this, and a regular old test-and-repair shop has a failure rate of this, and if there's just a few percentage points between them, everybody's throwing their hands up and screaming and yelling. Well, if in the end, the false failure rate of remote sensing is something like 12 percent or 18 percent. Everybody seems happy with that, that seems fine. just don't see how those numbers add up. So let's get something that works, let's make sure that it works before we make the basis of a whole other program around that.

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, I think the idea there is that the South

Coast Air District is trying to identify the very worst

polluters that are actually on the road and they're using a

measurement tool that will identify those most-emitting

light-duty vehicles reliably, and then they're offering a

voluntary incentive to those specific owners, so it has

nothing to do with whether those owners pass or don't pass

Smog Check, right? It is not a Smog Check Program, so it's

not in competition with Smog Check. It's something that's

off-cycle with Smog Check.

1 MR. RICE: Sure, let's just see if it works. That's my whole 2 standpoint. Let's just -3 CHAIR LAMARE: Let's get something happening there, right. 4 MR. RICE: All right. And then finally, just a quick one, 5 Rocky, for you. I just heard some scuttlebutt that there 6 are web questions coming in and I don't remember us asking 7 about web questions for a while, but if -8 CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. 9 MR. RICE: - coming through -10 CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you. 11 MR. RICE: All right. Thank you very much for your time. 12 CHAIR LAMARE: Do you have questions? 13 MR. CARLISLE: I just checked, there are none so far. 14 CHAIR LAMARE: Okay, so if anybody on the web is trying to email 15 us and not getting through, we need you to talk to our 16 Executive Director on the phone after this meeting or 17 tomorrow and get that clarified. Randall Ward? 18 MR. WARD: I wasn't going to say anything, Madam Chair, but it's 19 too early and we can't leave yet. A concern that I have and 20 I know a number of the members of industry is sharing - and 21 again, Randall Ward, Executive Director of California 22 Emissions Testing Industry Association, is licensing. 23 it has a lot to do with who's in business. We've all seen

the schedule of failure rates and we've seen the station

performance by violations and the variety of things you use

24

25

to try to measure the good, bad, and the ugly in this program, but to a great extent, the Bureau is limited in their ability to gain information which, if maybe additional information was collected at the time the license was issued, they'd be in a much better position to initiate enforcement efforts, because I know in many cases they have been frustrated. So it might be worthwhile to focus a little bit on really the mix, the population mix, in the licensing structure. I'd like to hear Dennis' comments as well because it's a subject he and I have spent some time discussing and clearly Roger and I. But clearly - and it's a very important issue. Thank you.

CHAIR LAMARE: Thank you, Randy. I like that idea. I'm intrigued by a discussion that we had at one time about licenses versus contracts for managing Smog Check test-only and test-and-repair stations. And maybe sometime in the next year, we'll be able to bring forth a full-blown discussion of why it is we're working with licenses and whether the criteria for issuing and renewing licenses needs to be updated. Two questions for legal counsel - our legal counsel has now gone, so I think this happened at an earlier meeting where by the time we got the question, the person it was address to was not here. I would like to take these questions then and pass them to our legal counsel and have a report back from you at our next meeting.

MR. CARLISLE: Not a problem. There's several other questions here, too.

CHAIR LAMARE: There are other emails?

MR. CARLISLE: Yes.

5 | CHAIR LAMARE: Are they all from Len? No, Kevin Flanagan, Len
6 | Trimlett, Kurt Hepler (phonetic).

MR. CARLISLE: Gideon, you're popular now. That's it, I'm sorry.

CHAIR LAMARE: Well, you can forward that to Gideon. So were there any questions here that we can answer now at the end of - during our period of public comment?

MR. CARLISLE: No, those are the only emails.

--000--

CHAIR LAMARE: And so I feel very up in the air about what are we doing with our research budget and I think it's - given the discussion that we already had, that it's too awkward to try to construct something up here. We need specific proposals and if we have to meet next month to deal with specific proposals, we'll have to do that in order to get the money spent.

MR. CARLISLE: Madam Chair, if I may, maybe we should schedule a meeting with yourself, and maybe one other Committee Member, if somebody else wants to join us, and myself, and we can talk to ARB once again about this issue. We've met in the past about using Sierra Research funds for some of the

analysis, but maybe we can nail some of this down.

CHAIR LAMARE: I also think it might make sense to meet in April and then not meet in May and since John's not going to be here in May, and if there is some work that we can do in which would be allocating our remaining budget for research purposes and if there are other reports that we need to have for these committees to be working on, then we could usefully meet in April and then take a break and work on our committees.

MR. CARLISLE: Okay.

CHAIR LAMARE: Gideon?

MEMBER KRACOV: Madam Chair, and then the issue of - I'm not sure how you want to phrase it, but the issue of research monies would be a future agenda item in April?

CHAIR LAMARE: In April, yes. So we sort that out and get even more focused on our committee reports. Not to discourage you from working on committee reports between now and then or getting your thoughts more organized, talking to each other. Let's try to get some work on the committee reports done between now and April, but in April we can allocate monies for research and get some feedback from - more specific feedback from Rocky. All right? Any other comments or questions from Members of the Committee? All right, well, we will stand adjourned.

- MEETING ADJOURNED -

TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that I, TERRI O'BRIEN, transcribed the tape-recorded public meeting of the Bureau of Automotive Repair dated March 27, 2007; that the pages numbered 1 through 136 constitute said transcript; that the same is a complete and accurate transcription of the aforesaid to the best of my ability.

Dated April 6, 2007.

Terri O'Brien, Transcriber Foothill Transcription